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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

MAKING MAPLE SUGAR.

The time is now at hand, in some localities, says the Western Cheese, when the labors of the sugar camp should be prepared for. In the manufacture of maple sugar, especially in large camps, attention should be paid to having plenty of thoroughly seasoned wood on hand, for it is not possible to attain good results with green wood. Of course the utensils and vessels of every kind were thoroughly scalded and scoured at the close of the previous season. If so, a thorough soaking in clear water will prepare them for use. If from any cause there is the least taint of must or sourness remaining, this must be entirely removed or a first-class sugar cannot be expected, nor can the best results be reached in the graining of the sugar.

For boring the trees a half-inch bit is large enough; the holes may be bored so that the sap from two may be run into one bucket, which may be hung on an iron hook driven into the tree for this purpose, midway between the two; conductors may be made of pine or sumac, or better, tin may be made for the purpose combining both spile and hook.

In gathering sap where the trees are close together, it is a good plan in order to prevent mistakes and save labor, to paint one side of your buckets white. The first round you make in gathering, turn the red side out; the second, the white side. This done you will not need to run to the tree a second time, nor miss one, as you may see the gathering you have done some rods distant.

The camp should be centrally located, and if possible where the principal carrying will be down hill since this will greatly facilitate the labor. Indeed at one of the most complete camps we ever knew, in an Eastern State, the sap was carried to the sugar house in pipes, the pipes being disconnected at the close of the season, cleaned and carefully laid away to dry.

When the sun is put to boiling, it should not be allowed to flag, but the process should be driven as strongly and evenly as possible, until a sufficient quantity of syrup is obtained for straining, which is usually done through flannel, clean, thick woolen strainers. This operation being performed into suitable vessels, deep ones being proper, after standing some hours to allow impurities to settle, the clearer portion is poured off for sugaring. It boiled until the air escapes in puffs, the proper consistency being ascertained by taking a little of the mass on a piece of glass and observing the appearance on cooling. This is also known by taking a little between the thumb and finger, pressing them together and drawing them apart; the thin will adhere and may be drawn out thin and will be brittle. It may also be dropped into cold water, and if the mass of wax breaks readily upon getting cold it is ready for stirring into sugar. Be asked sugar is supposed to be stronger and to retain its flavor better than grained sugar.

The residue, or that remaining after pouring off the top of the vessels, may be put into a kettle and about a pint of milk to ten gallons of syrup, and skim off the scum or froth as it reaches the boiling point.

If molasses is wanted, it should not be boiled so long as for sugar. If a teaspoonful of pulverized alum is boiled with each two gallons of syrup it will aid in the separation, and put into air tight cans and carefully sealed it will keep perfectly.

In boiling sap, copper or brass kettles are preferable to tinned iron, but if these are used the most scrupulous care must be exerted to prevent tarnishing. They must be kept perfectly bright since the corrosion of these metals produces a most virulent poison. The want of cleanliness with iron vessels creates only disgust, but with copper or brass the result may be death.

This is another of the processes of making sugar when only small camps are worked. When plantations are owned sufficiently large to warrant the erection of buildings and buying of apparatus, the most economical. The sap may be reduced either in open evaporators by the direct action of fire heat, or by means of steam coils. Filters of animal charcoal take the place of strainers, and centrifugal machines are used for separating the sugar and molasses.

The labors of the sap bush are of the most exacting and exhausting kind, and there is no labor that is performed more in cheerfully than that of the camp. It is a season of unalloyed joy to the youngsters who are allowed to visit the camp, and inspect the operations, eat and drink the sap, or taste the syrup while it is yet warm. And for children of larger growth who have helped to make and eat the syrup and sugar, there is the pleasing sense of knowing that all the processes were cleanly—at all events if they were not, they have the satisfaction of knowing upon where the difference exists. We recollect being thoroughly cured of eating the sugar that used to come in the little Indian packages of ornamented birch bark by visiting a camp where Indian women were making maple sugar in the Wisconsin lake shore region. Their blankets for straining were not exactly node's of purity, and the Indians themselves did not have been selected as patterns of cleanliness.

FAST WALKING HORSES.

The best gait a horse has is the fast walk. A slow walking horse is an abomination. Who has patience with such a horse? If you ride him or drive him, he exhausts your patience. If he is used to plow, or harrow, or go on the road, he mopes along at a snail's pace. He does only about half the work of the rapid walker. If time is money, you make money, because you save time by having a horse that walks fast.

Breeds should pay attention to this matter. In selecting a stallion to breed from by all means select one that can walk fast. A slow walking stallion will be likely to get slow, walking colts; while the fast walker has a long, rapid, spirited stride will be likely to beget colts with a similar action.

Then there is a great deal in breeding to a horse with spirit and endurance. These cold-blooded horses will beget cold-blooded colts. The nearer you can approach to the thoroughbred, even for obtaining a fast walker, the better. There is game, endurance and spirit, and endurance, and stamina and style. There are the neat, bony heads and prominent eyes, the small ears, the capacious nostrils, the heavy lungs and chests, and the well-developed muscles, the bones as dense as ivory.

Even for walkers, then, get the nearest to thoroughbred possible, and the same for trotters, and of course the same for runners. You have, then, horses fit for any company, and for any purpose—to haul the plow, or buggy, or carriage, or to carry you upon their backs. Breed large, fine mares, to thoroughbred horses, and you will get colts that you will not be ashamed to have your friends see.

THE WONDERFUL FRUIT CROP LAST YEAR.

Mr. E. Satterthwaite, Chairman of the General Fruit Committee of the State Fruit Growers' Society, made a long and interesting report at the meeting of that body in Reading last week, from which we extract the subjoined paragraph relative to the wonderful fruitfulness of the past year:

Just now there are other questions of surpassing interest to fruit growers, which the peculiarities of the past season have forced upon our attention, and which it would seem most fitting at this time to consider. The question which above all others now forces itself upon our notice and claims the earnest consideration of fruit growers, presents itself in this form: Why, is it that after a lapse of thirty years or more of a most total failure of our most important fruit crop in Pennsylvania, that all at once, all over the State, as if by some magic influence, we find ourselves alike astonished and perplexed by such an overwhelming abundance as to make the crop absolutely of no market value to the producer? And not alone the apple crop is it which seems to have been thus suddenly rejuvenated, but as has been noticed, the cherry, the plum, and to some extent the pear have alike favorably affected. The questions which right here press upon our mind with overwhelming force are of the deepest significance. What has caused this sudden and unlooked for change? Is it only a spasmodic effort, to last but for one season, or have we again entered upon another bountiful era, such as a few only now living remember to have seen? Can it be attributed to the extreme and long continued cold and absence of snow, whereby the soil was loosened with frost to an unusual depth and thereby imparting fertility to old and famished trees? Was it that the extreme severity of the winter destroyed in a great measure the fruit depredating insects? Was the almost total absence of insects in the fall and during the winter and spring favorable to fruitfulness? Had the dry weather and absence of storms during the blossoming season anything to do with it? Has the result of the unprecedented heat of the summer favorable? or did some or all of these causes combine to produce such wonderful results? These are questions of the deepest interest to fruit growers, because, though we may not be able to control any of the influences which may have tended to produce the results in question, it is always important in the pursuit of scientific knowledge on any subject to ascertain facts and discover causes, no matter how much they may seem to be beyond our control. Mere abstract truth is always valuable, and its discovery will, sooner or later, always lead to useful practical results. It would be out of place here to pursue this subject further, for to attempt to discuss these questions at length would be to trespass on your time and far exceed the proper limits to call your attention to a subject of such importance, the investigation and discussion of which cannot but be interesting, and may lead to important discoveries, for surely a season so extraordinary cannot be without its lessons of great practical moment, and what these may be must pre-eminently concern a society like this to find out.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* asked the question, "Will fowls feed on corn die with the cholera?" receives the following reply:

"There is not one of my neighbors but lost all his chickens by that disease. They were not fed on corn, and were suffered to run at large, seeking their own supplies. My poultry have been exceedingly healthy. Neither chickens nor ducks, about a thousand in number, were attacked with the epidemic until I shut them up this fall to fatten. The cases were few in number, not all proving fatal. I removed them immediately to other quarters, and thus checked the contagion.

I think the health of my fowls attributable, in a great measure, to the chalybeate quality of the water to which they have constant access. Being strongly impregnated with iron, it contains also a small proportion of sulphate and alum. These three remedies have all been recommended as very efficacious in cases of cholera. I was once asked by a neighbor, Chalkley Harvey, of Chadd's Ford, Pa., discovered this method, and has published it year after year many times. I once asked him if he had heard of anybody else trying it, and he said that he had heard of a very few, and he believed more had failed with it than succeeded, and that it had killed the corn oftener than it had repelled the worms, but that he should continue to keep it before the public until its merits were appreciated by enough of farmers to prevent the discovery from being lost again. I am pleased to say that I have, within a few years past, heard of a good many who have used it successfully. The failures are always the result of mismanagement of the grossest kind, though the whole thing is just as simple as sweetening a cup of coffee. Here it is. Immediately after the corn is planted, sprinkle on the hill, over the covered grains, about one tablespoonful of salt to each hill. More will do no harm, but how much more the corn would stand I do not know. A tablespoonful is enough, and less than a less would do. That is all. I have buried cutworms in salt and left them there a long time without doing them any apparent harm, and they will crawl over salt without hesitation or any seeming annoyance, but they will not eat the young corn plants if there is a little salt in its sip. That seems to be the explanation of its protective influence.

The explanation of the harm sometimes done by this method is as follows: The worms begin to cut the corn, and they keep on cutting it. The farmer has seen my brother's article in the county newspaper, or in some agricultural publication, and he gives his corn hills, *and corn*, a dose of salt. The grains of salt fall down the inside of the tender corn blades to the center of the plant and wither it. Allow me to repeat that the salt should be put on the corn hills immediately after the planting, that it may be dissolved by the rain, dew or other moisture in the air, and thus reach the roots of the plant greatly diluted by mixture with the soil, and therefore safe to the young and tender plant; and also that it may be at the roots, where it may enter the sap of the plant—not at the leaves, where it can only destroy. Let that same old four cent weekly growing readers would try it on cotton plants as a protection against the worms that every few years inflict a national calamity by making so much of the crop failure. If it should prove as successful on cotton as on corn, Congress may recognize the value of my suggestion by voting me a few sections of public land, which I will gratefully accept, and establish a experimental farm.

SURPLUS HONEY—HOW TO SECURE IT.

How to secure the largest amount of surplus honey was one of the topics discussed at the late National Bee-keepers' Convention.

Dr. Bohrer said the essentials for success in this line were a good locality, good seasons, strong colonies, movable combs, and a honey extractor. He used the Langstroth hive, with the closer the boxes can be put to the bees the better. They should be stimulated to early work, feeding syrup for this purpose if necessary. Opening the flue in the cellar and handling the sheets of comb would sometimes have the same effect. Carries them out in the daytime sometimes in February and March, and returns at night.

In moving bees out and into the cellar, Mrs. Tupper preferred to do it at night.

Mr. W. H. Shipley had 280 pounds of comb honey from one hive of gray bees, without boxes. As the combs first supplied were filled up, he spread them apart and inserted empty frames, which were also filled with honey. Where a top apartment was used on a hive he preferred a single large one, as different apartments required separate feeding. Only a proper degree of heat. More honey would be made in one chamber than in many.

Dr. Bohrer's bees had built comb in winter when fed on syrup.

Mr. Shipley had kept bees fourteen weeks in a dark room, feeding them on sugar alone, and they made 20 boxes of honey from it, which took first premiums at several fairs.

Mr. Hill of Iowa said he also taken a premium for honey made from sugar syrup; and Mr. Shipley had greatly strengthened weak colonies and kept another by syrup feeding in troughs twice a day.

Mr. Fetridge, Iowa, with 60 hives, obtained a ton of honey from a poplar, (tulip?) grove, and 2,400 pounds in all from basswood.

Mr. Wheeldon of Iowa thought a reputation for making honey from sugar would be bad; and Mr. Merrill said that the statements of previous bodies of bee-keepers were dissatisfied with the existing facilities for agricultural education. One of their number, Mr. Thomas Judd, of Sugar Grove, Warren county, is proposing to start a School of Agriculture on his own hook. Possessed of means, and feeling deeply the want of the knowledge that all the processes were cleanly—at all events if they were not, they have the satisfaction of knowing upon where the difference exists. We recollect being thoroughly cured of eating the sugar that used to come in the little Indian packages of ornamented birch bark by visiting a camp where Indian women were making maple sugar in the Wisconsin lake shore region. Their blankets for straining were not exactly node's of purity, and the Indians themselves did not have been selected as patterns of cleanliness.

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HOW TO LEARN FARMING.

It is the much easier to argute the necessity of a man's learning how to farm in order to succeed at the business than it is to point out precisely how he is to obtain the education and experience requisite to success. Without very much the same preparatory training is needed for farming as for any other occupation, the facilities for getting it are not so ready to hand. We have indeed an abundance of agricultural books and periodicals. But these can only give the theory, and however well they may explain that, there is the practical part still to learn, which is by far the most important and difficult. We are plentifully supplied with books and periodicals on engineering, surveying, and mechanic arts, but these alone will not make men engineers, surveyors, carpenters, bricklayers, and the like. Moreover, farming is not one of the "exact sciences." Agricultural books and periodicals contain conflicting theories. Men must prove things for themselves, and hold fast what they have tested, and found to be good. Nor can anything be learned by observation in conjunction with reading. Much useful information may be picked up in both these ways, but there must also be practice and experience, joined to reading and observation. How best to get them must depend on circumstances, but we know of no substitute for actual engagement in farm work under some competent instructor who understands both principles and practical methods.

It is just at this point that the great difficulty in the way of learning to farm presents itself. We have no system of apprenticeship to farming as we have to other occupations, and there are comparatively few of our farmers who are competent to take young men and teach them their own business. Those who are capable of doing this are, for the most part, unwilling to be troubled with pupils. Many farmers are willing enough to receive youths and others for instruction, but their only object is to grind all the work they can out of them, so as to get the most return for their board and wages. They have no sympathy with soft, unhardened muscles, and no consideration for weak and aching bones. Hence their victims soon become dispirited, and those who with considerate and judicious, not to say humane, treatment, might have been encouraged and developed into farmers, contract a dislike of the business, and never cease to speak ill of it.

Just here the practical utility, and value of agricultural colleges become apparent. Such institutions, with well managed experimental and model farms attached, are calculated to meet the great want under consideration better than any other expedient we can think of. With most commendable foresight as to the country's need, the United States government has made liberal provisions for the establishment of one or more agricultural colleges in every State in the Union. It must, however, be confessed, that, so far, these institutions have not succeeded in rooting themselves very deeply in public confidence. The reason for this is, that with but very few exceptions, they have been started on a wrong basis.

They have been too much literary institutions; schools of learning, rather than schools of farming. They have dabbled in theory, instead of going right at the practical work of the farm. They ought to be framed and conducted with a view, not to making the students gentlemen, but to making *farmers*. Careful instructions should be given in the class-room in the principles of scientific agriculture, and, in addition to this, all the manipulations of farm work should be gone through in daily labor on the land. Every student should be required to put in at least three hours per diem of good, honest out-door tasks. The institutions should own the land they work, and the better class of farmers in Illinois are dissatisfied with the existing facilities for agricultural education. One of their number, Mr. Thomas Judd, of Sugar Grove, Warren county, is proposing to start a School of Agriculture on his own hook. Possessed of means, and feeling deeply the want of the knowledge and facilities for training young men to be farmers, he intends to try what private enterprise can do in this direction. All honor and success to him. We shall watch his proceedings with much interest, and if every helping word of ours can do the project good, shall at all times be ready to speak it.

For lack, or want of our time, so far as agriculture is concerned, is *better farming*. The original fertility even of these rich prairies has been drawn on too severely. We have been like the farmers' boys and daughters, of whom, crying out, "Give! Give!" And in other earth *has* given, until we begin to be impoverished, so that now when excessive railroad freights bear down like a incubus on the profits of the industry of our State we are reaping short crops. Whether we take a self-interested or patriotic view of the matter, the pursuit of scientific knowledge on any subject to ascertain facts and discover causes, no matter how much they may seem to be beyond our control. Mere abstract truth is always valuable, and its discovery will, sooner or later, always lead to useful practical results. It would be out of place here to pursue this subject further, for to attempt to discuss these questions at length would be to trespass on your time and far exceed the proper limits to call your attention to a subject of such importance, the investigation and discussion of which cannot but be interesting, and may lead to important discoveries, for surely a season so extraordinary cannot be without its lessons of great practical moment, and what these may be must pre-eminently concern a society like this to find out.

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STARTING A FRUIT FARM.

A gentleman of experience writes from Vineland, N. J., to the *Country Gentleman* as follows: Some readers might like to know what outlay it would require to start a small fruit farm. If so, I can give them some figures which may be of service.

A man engaged in general farming as his main business should not attempt much in the fruit line unless he has plenty of capital, and also the requisite tact and energy for pushing both branches. He will find that they interfere with each other, and the demands of fruit are inexorable. When strawberries, for instance, are ripe, they must be marketed, no matter, how many tons of clover are ready to be cut. The reverse is also true; if fruit-growing is your main interest, do not suppose that you can readily attend to farm crops at the same time. They *will* interfere more or less, and the man who attempts this sort of mixed farming must be prepared for extra expense and extra care to conduct both successfully.

Ten acres in fruit, so divided that a succession of crops will follow at all times in the season, will furnish regular employment to at least three grown persons, and if several children can be added for the lighter work of picking runners, "tending" raspberries, and blackberry canes, picking up stung fruit, assisting in curculio hunting, &c., so much the better. Fruit-growing has no lack of work. During the marketing season of small fruits and the grapes, of course a large extra force of pickers is needed; peaches, pears, quinces or apples on such a farm can generally be marketed by the bushel or two.

A man with moderate energy, with all the capital that he needed, would find that a farm of fifteen acres would answer him very nicely. He could then put ten and a half acres in fruit, (divided as below), have plenty of space for ornamental grounds about his buildings, and use two and a half or three acres for raising clover, fodder corn, vegetables, &c., for family use, and for the horse, cow and pig. The proportion of land for the various sorts of fruit which succeed well here, with the distances to plant, and a close approximation to the cost, are indicated as follows:

1,500 plants, at $2 50 per 1,000	$36 30
½ acre Raspberries, 8 by 3 feet, 907 plants, at $15 per 1,000	13 60
1½ acres Blackberries, 9 by 4 feet, 2,420 plants, at $15 per 1,000	36 30
1 acre Peaches, 18 by 18 feet, 134 trees, at 90 each	12 06
3 acres Grapes, 12 by 10 feet, 1,089 plants, at $30 per 1,000	32 67
3 acres 1 year old standard Pears, 16 by 16 feet, 516 trees, at 25 cents each	127 50
Total	$258 43

The nursery stock thus needed for ten and a half acres would cost less than twenty-six dollars per acre. Plowing would cost (hired) about four dollars per day; wages for laborers to assist in planting, $1 50, without board. What the cold expense for planting would be I cannot say—it would depend very much on the facilities for getting it, and how it was conducted and well. The largest item of labor connected with this estimate would be for digging holes for 644 pear and peach trees, but it can be done rapidly by a man used to it.

I have assigned only half an acre to raspberries, because they have steadily decreased in profitableness for three or four years past and though mine were fine in 1872, they did not pay nearly as well as strawberries. Blackberries have their seasons of depression, but do fairly on the average. A neighbor of mine sold 2622 worth from two acres last season, and from one acre I sold $248 worth (freight and commission out) the same season, and with no manuring for several years, though they were well cultivated. Strawberries are about as reliable as any crop I can raise, taking the average of a series of years; last year less than 1,100 quarts returned me about $188. Grapes did not do as well last year as in 1871—cause, thrips, rot, low prices, and an unusual tenderness of the skin, which caused many to spoil on the way to market. They had more competition with peaches, also, the latter ripening later than in 1871, and grapes earlier.

Nursery stock generally—pears excepted—costs much less now than when I began here in 1866, while the prices for fruit average about the same; hence a person desiring to go into fruit culture now will have some important advantages over the rest of us who paid full prices. The advantage of our experience with worthless and unsuitable varieties, will also be worth some dollars per acre to a man who makes it a point to inquire into such matters.

CUT-WORMS AND CORN.

"E. H." writes from Chester, Pa., to the *Country Gentleman*: The time for corn-planting will soon be here, and I want to tell you now how the cut-worms may be prevented from doing any damage. The method is cheap, of easy application and perfectly sure. If anybody else should write to you in the same strain of assertion, I should think he was "blowing," and would give but little heed to

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Special to the Pittsburg Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 28, 1873.

SENATE.

The Senate met at ten o'clock. There was no business of a local or general interest considered. The motion to adjourn until Monday night was reconsidered, and the Senate agreed to adjourn until Tuesday morning.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 3, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were reported from committees as follows:

Act to prevent horses, cattle and swine from running at large in Allegheny county.

Incorporating the Latrobe Water and Gas Company.

Incorporating the Loyalhanna Railroad Company.

Act for the relief of Somerset.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Mr. Smith—To incorporate the American Land Company of Fayette county.

Mr. Bowman—To regulate the practice of medicine in Butler county.

Mr. McCormick—To reduce the fare to five cents on the Citizen's Passenger Railway of Pittsburgh; also, to give notaries the same fees for process as in Philadelphia; also, to incorporate the Hibernia Deposit Savings bank of Pittsburgh; also, to incorporate the Allegheny City and McKee's Rocks Bridge Company; also, to provide for additional representation in the Common Council of Pittsburgh; also, to incorporate the Hope Sick Relief of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Wainwright—To repeal prohibitory laws in certain boroughs and townships in Allegheny county.

Mr. Newmeyer—To incorporate the Fidelity Trust Company; also, to provide for the grading and curbing of Stanton avenue, from Hiland to Butler avenue; enlarging the rights and privileges of married women.

Mr. Ramsey—To incorporate the Grand Central Railroad Company; also, to reduce the fare on the Manchester Passenger Railway.

Mr. Walter—To enlarge the borough of Butler.

Mr. Latta—To incorporate the Unity Railroad Company of Westmoreland county.

Mr. Marlin—Chartering Bellevue bill, which provides that the State shall pay the interest on the claims which have been passed and reported on favorably by the Commissioners.

The Local Option Bill Passed.

The regular orders having been exhausted, at half-past ten Mr. Mahon got the floor and called up the Local Option bill.

Twenty voices cried, "Adjourn." "Move we adjourn." Not agreed to—Nays 65, yeas 25. Several bills, which had been laid over on third reading, were ahead of the Local Option bill, but a few moments sufficed to put them out of the way.

At eleven o'clock, the galleries being crowded with ladies and every available space of the floor filled, the House was brought face to face with the "Little Joker." Mr. McCormick tackled it with an amendment, which was voted down. Then Mr. Wainwright tried to postpone the application of the bill to Allegheny county for one year, to give the liquor men time to dispose of their stock. It was taking the liquor men at a great disadvantage; they had invested largely, and to slaughter off on this basis would be unjustice. Mr. McCormick rallied to the support of Wainwright, and warmed up on the injustice of this matter. Mr. Ramsey's proposed amendment was lost. Mr. Hancock moved to include Philadelphia, which was done. Mr. McCormick offered an amendment to prevent hotelkeepers selling liquors in the rooms of their guests. Not agreed to. The final passage was then demanded, and a vote of sixty-five in favor to twenty-five against recorded the temperance triumph.

At 12:30 the House adjourned.

IMPLICATED SENATORS.

Report Upon Testimony Elicited by House Committees.

Patterson's Expulsion Recommended.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The following is the report of the Senate Mobilier Committee, submitted by the Chairman, Senator Morrill, of Maine, at half-past ten o'night:

They report they have regarded the duty devolved on them by the order of the Senate limited in its range to such matters affecting members of the Senate as are contained in communications from the House of Representatives, and have accordingly confined their inquiries to the elucidation of the testimony accompanying the communication. In pursuance of the testimony taken by the House of Representatives in relation thereto, and taken upon the subject matter, and having a testimony of their own, they report the following as the first instance present the facts as ascertained touching each member of the House:

FIRST, AS TO SENATOR LOGAN.

First on the list of members of the Senate supposed to be affected by the testimony taken by the committee of the House of Representatives is the name of John A. Logan. In December, 1867, Logan made an arrangement with Ames to purchase ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock at par, and received a recommendation of Ames that the stock was valuable and payment could be made, in consideration of the agreement, at any time, and the stock as never called for. In June following Ames showed to Logan an account in which he credited him with ten dividends, amounting to $1,600, and with a profit on the stock of eighty and sixty per cent. respectively, from which he deducted $1,000 for the cost of the stock, and drew his check on the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House for the balance, $1,600, which was paid to him. This he took to Logan paid Ames the amount of money received on the check, and the interest thereon, stating to him he had concluded to take the stock. Logan testified that Ames consented and here the transaction ended, Logan believing that Ames had purchased with his own money shares of the stock of the Credit Mobilier stock, he was still dealing with Ames in stock and books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and disposing of the same in the stock markets in New York, as may be seen from the testimony of the committee find, on the statement of Patterson before the committee of the House of Representatives, as before this committee, a contradictory relation of transactions between Ames and Logan, suppression of material facts, and denials of other facts which found their way into the testimony when first called before that committee. The committee cannot escape the conclusion that Logan, as a member of the United States in 1867, contracted with Ames, then and still a member of the House of Representatives, for the purchase of thirty shares in the stock of the Credit Mobilier of America, at par, and subsequently allowed the same, and subsequently came into possession of the same; that he received dividends, which from time to time were declared thereon; that he subsequently in the year 1867, dealt with Ames in a large amount in stock and bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad for the purpose of the disposal of Ames' stock in the market of New York, with a knowledge of the character of the Credit Mobilier and its relation to and its connection with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and further, that he had knowledge of the into est of Ames and his connection with said Credit Mobilier, that the object of Ames in this dealing with him was to secure his friendly support of the then pending railroad measures in which Ames was interested, and to influence his action as a Senator in relation thereto, and to influence legislation affecting the same. And further, being inquired of by Ames in the interest of the Credit Mobilier in both branches of Congress, he gave a false account of the transactions between himself and Ames, suppressed material facts and denied the existence of other material facts which found their way into the testimony, which in fact is regarded as an unqualified evasion of the truth. In fact every transaction of Logan, and every other person, the slightest interest in the Credit Mobilier, was kept back, and he was false in explanations to convey to the public an erroneous impression.

HAZLAN AND HIS $10,000.

The evidence relating to Senator Harlan shows a transaction in 1865, while he was Secretary of the Interior Department, in connection with Ames and other persons, and it does not appear to have influenced his actions as Senator since his election, or that it was so intended. The committee would deprecate the use of money for purposes for which, in the case, it was contributed, and while they would not censure Ames for any and all attempts by the free use of money to control legislation for his benefit, they do, however, refrain to remark upon the fact that Durant, while a director in the Credit Mobilier, and engaged in a corporate creation of Congress, which would probably be largely benefited by the subscription of Harlan's name with the avowed purpose of its being used in securing the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill, could not, in good faith, at the time of its receipt Secretary of the Interior, have regarded the gift as a simple present. The committee cannot too severely animadvert upon the use of the money for the purpose of influencing popular or legislative elections strikes directly at the fundamental principle of republican government. It exercises men from public and undertain a public and private character, upon which depends the perpetuity of the land. It cannot be concealed that it is one of the threatening dangers to our free institutions, and the committment, and one which can come only and stand condemned. And the use of the Credit Mobilier stock as a part of the republic, and uttered at every stage of governmental action, from the issue of the bonds to the final use of the money is open to condure, the evidence adduced to prove that the money or the influence of the gift thus made to him failed to establish any such results.

SENATOR PATTERSON.

In relation to Senator Patterson, the committee say there is no room for doubt that he was the owner and purchaser of thirty shares of Credit Mobilier stock in 1867, and that he received the dividends arising thereon, as stated, and it only remains to be considered how the same affected as Senator by the facts. Had he such knowledge of the relations of the Credit Mobilier to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the character, interest and purpose of Ames in connection with this company, and in the disposition of the stock, as should have caused him to hesitate to accept the dividends, or to make inquiry as to the source from which they proceeded, before he did so? Assuming that at the date of the purchase, in August, 1867, he was not well advised of the character of the Credit Mobilier stock he was making, did not the rumors which came to the public, and the developments of the great enterprise, of the differences and difficulties that had arisen between Oakes and Ames, suggest to him that it was his duty to public debate in both Houses of Congress, some of whose members he was to influence, and concerning whose conduct he was to vote, to make inquiry as to the nature of the investment that he was making, and to which he had embarked in the same enterprise, of the differences and difficulties which existed between the companies and which, at a late date, to public debate in both Houses of Congress, seemed to him? Retaining stock and receiving six dividends, is it then unreasonable to suppose that he had knowledge sufficient of the character of the corporation in which he was a stockholder? Is it not also to be presumed that the relations of both parties to keep from the public a transaction of a questionable character, from consciousness that it was something more and different from an ordinary business affair between private individuals? The committee further find that as a director of the Credit Mobilier, and as a member of the Credit Mobilier, and as a member when the charges of the Credit Mobilier were under investigation by Congress, he was guilty of a high breach of trust, in that he failed to communicate to the House, of which he was a member, the fact that he had become a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier, and had received dividends from it, and that he had become interested in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and disposing of the same in the stock markets in New York, as may be seen from the testimony before the committee, on the statement of Patterson before the committee of the House of Representatives, as before this committee, a contradictory relation of trans actions between Ames and Logan, suppression of material facts, and denials of other facts which found their way into the testimony when first called before that committee. The committee cannot escape the conclusion that Logan, as a member of the United States in 1867, contracted with Ames, then and still a member of the House of Representatives, for the purchase of thirty shares in the stock of the Credit Mobilier of America, at par, and subsequently came into possession of the same; that he received dividends, which from time to time were declared thereon; that he subsequently in the year 1867, dealt with Ames to a large amount in stock and bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad for the purpose of the disposal of Ames' stock in the market of New York, with a knowledge of the character of the Credit Mobilier and its relation to and its connection with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and further, that he had knowledge of the into est of Ames and his connection with said Credit Mobilier, that the object of Ames in this dealing with him was to secure his friendly support of the then pending railroad measures in which Ames was interested, and to influence his action as a Senator in relation thereto, and to influence legislation affecting the same. And further, being inquired of by Ames in the interest of the Credit Mobilier in both branches of Congress, he gave a false account of the transactions between himself and Ames, suppressed material facts and denied the existence of other material facts which found their way into the testimony, which in fact is regarded as an unqualified evasion of the truth. In fact every transaction of Logan, and every other person, the slightest interest in the Credit Mobilier, was kept back, and he was false in explanations to convey to the public an erroneous impression.

THE ALLINGHAM MURDER.

The Testimony Closed and Summing Up Commenced.

CASE TO GO TO THE J

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1873.

A NEW PHASE has been developed in the war between the people and the railroads in Illinois, on the question of fare. The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company has commenced suits in the United States Court against a number of persons, who refused to pay fare in excess of three cents per mile, and who were thereupon put off the cars. Damages are claimed for the detention of the trains, etc., but of course the real purpose of the proceedings is to bring before the Federal courts the question as to the competency of the legislation that has been had under the present Constitution of that State.

THE political campaign in New Hampshire is drawing to a close, the election taking place next Tuesday. The canvass has been an unusually dull one for the Granite State, where they are generally in a volcanic condition when politics are up. As compared with the struggle of last year the contest is tame indeed. A Republican victory seems to be taken for granted, and hence, probably, it is thought there is no occasion for hard fighting. The Democracy, however, are dodgers of the artfullest kind, and our friends in that State would do well to be on the alert. The situation is encouraging, it is true, but there is nothing like making assurance doubly sure. Other things being equal, work wins.

THE more particular duty of the Senate, in its extra session, will be to act upon a number of minor treaties, including one with Mexico, affecting the Joint Commission on Claims; another with reference to the Samana Bay Company, in which San Domingo is interested; and another with Honduras, on the subject of extradition. There will also be a number of new appointments and reappointments, as the terms of office of many incumbents have expired; while, as is usual with a new Administration, there will doubtless be numerous resignations. Some Cabinet changes may also be expected, and a number of changes will probably be made in the Diplomatic corps. Some shaking up among postmasters, collectors, &c., moreover, may reasonably be looked for. A considerable amount of Executive business of this character necessarily comes up with each administration, and it is upon these matters that the Senate is called to act.

WE HAVE several times had occasion to allude to the anti-railroad agitation at present prevailing in the Western and Northwestern States, the object of which is to secure the control of the various railroads by the State, as a means of obtaining cheap freight transportation to the seaboard. The success which has thus far attended the movement is now said to have inspired the idea of a farmers' party to control the National government. Consultations of the leaders have recently taken place in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, and some other Western States, with a view to the ultimate formation of a new party. What the name and policy of the proposed party are to be, has not yet been decided, the steps taken having been merely preliminary. The platform is, however, said specially to meditate economy and purity of administration, and the control of the railway corporations by the National government. The free-traders is rumored, propose, if possible, to capture this element in the political situation, on the ground that the true cause of the Western farmers' success is to be found in the reduction in the matter of railroad freights as in the increased cost which, they affirm, the system of protection places on all that they consume. The idea apparently is to go for a wholesale reduction of the tariff as an ostensible means of aiding the farmers. If the latter are wise, they will have nothing to do with the scheme. What the free traders intend is simply to take a slice out of the farmer's cake, under the pretense of excessive anxiety concerning the size of his loaf. It is a snare which should be studiously avoided.

MR. G. J. HOLYOAKE has written a letter to the New York *Tribune* in which he makes the announcement that he is engaged in preparing a history of co-operation, or of the rise of co-operative societies, and invites the contribution of facts to aid in of his work. Mr. HOLYOAKE is the person so well known in England as editor of the *Reasoner* and as the Founder and President of "The London Society of Theological Utilitarians."

In his *Budget of Paradoxes* Professor DE MORGAN devotes a chapter to the *Reasoner*, No. 45, which contained an essay on the question, "Is there sufficient proof of the existence of God?" MR. DE MORGAN—to whom what he calls "this acorn of the holy oak" was sent with a request for his views on the question propounded—enters into no discussion of the subject. But he rebukes the sender for seeming to suppose that he might not have before made it a subject of reflection, and he relates an interesting anecdote of the last hours of LAPLACE, the great French mathematician and astronomer.

"After the publication (in 1825) of the fifth volume of the *Mecanique celeste*, Laplace became generally unwell, and was confined to his house. He thought much on the great problems of existence, and often muttered to himself, what does it all mean? After many days of suffering he appeared at last so permanently prostrated that his family applied to his favorite pupil, M. Poisson, to try to say a word from him. Poisson paid a visit, and after a few words of salutation, said, 'I have a piece of good news to tell you. Some of Longitudes (as they have received a letter from Germany stating that M. Bessel has, by observation, verified your theoretical discoveries concerning the satellites of Jupiter.' Laplace opened his eyes and answered with deep gravity, 'Only such things are the dreams,' He never spoke again; his death took place March 5, 1827."

The anecdote is authentic and worth repeating in a newspaper, because a very different account of the astronomer's last words may sometimes be met with in tracts, and heard from the pulpit.

A HORRIBLE illustration of base selfishness and cruelty in a class generally well to do, if not wealthy, has lately been brought to light in England. It seems that during the last eleven years so many as seven hundred lives on the average, have been lost annually on the English coast, and within ten miles of the coast. But the water is a perilous element, and terrible storms frequently rage around the "fast-anchored isle," and, though the number of accidents appears large, there is nothing in the bare fact mentioned which necessarily fastens blame upon any person. Until lately, few suspected that any one was to blame for the extraordinary mortality of seafaring men on the English coast. At length, a member of Parliament for Derby, Mr. PLIMSOLL, has come forward with ample documents to prove that, of the entire number of English sailors who, annually perish by shipwreck, a large majority perish from causes which are easily preventible. Some of these causes are specified. One is sending ships to sea with insufficient men to manage them; another cause is overloading ships; another cause is overcrowding ships; another is inadequate engine power, and another cause is over insurance. In these latter cases, of course, the owners desire the vessels to be lost, whatever may be the fate of the men. And according to MR. PLIMSOLL, instances of this species of rascality among shipping men, are much more common than is generally suspected. Bad ship building also has a place in the list of preventible causes. An ordinary artifice of the builders is to use those "sham bolts" called "devils," consisting wholly of hemp, or having a head of copper only attached to a shaft of inferior material. But the burden of MR. PLIMSOLL'S statement sustained by entirely satisfactory evidence, is that though a minority a large number of the wealthy or well to do men engaged in the shipping business are utterly indifferent to the lives of the men placed in charge of their vessels, and habitually, sometimes with fraudulent intent and often stimulated by mere greed, send ships to sea which ought to be broken up. For years the member for Derby has been laboring to bring the frightful abuse before Parliament, with the view of securing preventive legislation, but he has been baffled. He has failed from the opposition of the powerful class interested in the business. As a last resource he has arrayed his facts with the evidence by which they are supported in a book, which seems destined completely to answer his purpose. According to the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, the book and its subject have been noticed in fitting terms by all the leading journals, with the result of raising a storm of horror and indignation in the people which Parliament cannot disregard. A commission of inquiry will of course be appointed, and the consequence is easily foreseen.

Whether the subject has any direct or practical interest on this side of the water we do not know, but MR. PLIMSOLL'S narrative is certainly adapted to impart additional solemnity to the question with which timid passengers of all nations sometimes assail the skipper to whom they have confided themselves and their fortunes. The question is, What becomes of the old ships?

THE INAUGURAL.

The inaugural address of President GRANT, on the occasion of his second induction into the Presidential office, is printed in another part of this paper. Like his previous public utterances the address is almost totally devoid of grace of style or composition, but it is also distinguished by the same calm straightforwardness, the same clear insight into the practical needs of the times, and the same hearty desire of promoting the best interests of the country, which characterized them. If it is received as it ought to be, it will be hailed with satisfaction everywhere, and will make a notable addition to the many assurances already afforded that the new administration will be likely to prove itself every way worthy of the people, the country and the age. Every honorable minded man and lover of fair play will especially sympathize with the closing sentences of the address, directly personal to its author. President GRANT is quite right in assuming the verdict of the people to mean his vindication from the measureless vilification and calumny to which he has been subjected. His re-election was certainly the best answer that could be given to the slanders of the campaign and to the bitter and ungenerous criticism which has followed him for four years. Never, perhaps, in the history of the country, was a President ever before so grossly and causelessly maligned. But the people saw no reason to distrust him. They knew that he had not disappointed them in the past, either with regard to his moral integrity, his political sagacity, or his wholesome firmness of purpose. Having full confidence in his rectitude and patriotism, and feeling sure of his ability and intention to carry on the work of national reconstruction and restoration until the vital principles established by the war should everywhere have hardened into practice, they rallied again to his support and gave him a triumphant re-election. And we have that the armed measures resorted to by this country to subdue the rebellion were entirely justifiable; whereupon the paper in question lashes itself into a hideous rage, and foams out its shame by sneering that this is the man who during the war "prattled unceasingly for more gure." General FAIRCHILD'S voice was in his sword; but if it had been lifted in behalf of the other side—if he had lost his limb in seconding that journal's frantic but futile endeavors to dam back the benign flow of the ages—we should have heard no single whisper of complaint. But that he should have dared to array himself against ignorance, caste, prejudice, treason, and that paper, is in its view a crime too vast ever to be forgiven. It is perhaps superfluous to add that it is the same paper which of late obscenely howled over the grave of THADDEUS STEVENS, but slunk silently away to its lair the very moment in which justice appeared in sight. That sheet has but one tone, and it is the very keynote of moral baseness.

THE GREELEY MONUMENT.

Two to be Erected—One of Bronze and One of Type Metal.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Two distinct movements are in progress for the erection of statues in honor of the late Mr. Greeley. The one headed by the Hon. W. W. Niles, late Representative of Mr. Greeley's home in the State Legislature, contemplates the erection of a bronze statue, with suitable pedestal either in Printing House square or in Central Park. For this a large sum has already been raised by an organization extending throughout the country; and contributions are still daily received by Mr. Niles and by the Hon. Andrew H. Green, Controller of the City of New York, who is acting as Treasurer of the fund.

The other movement is in the hands of journeymen printers, and looks to the erection of a life-size statue of Mr. Greeley, to be cast in type metal, and placed in Greenwood. It was in the interest of this movement that printers were recently invited to set 1,000 ems each, and forward the matter to the President of Typographical Union No. 6. These gentlemen now ask us to bespeak for their circular herewith given the widest circulation:

ROOMS OF N. Y. TYPO. UNION NO. 6, }
No. 22 DUANE ST., N. Y. }

GENTLEMEN: In furtherance of the action of New York Typographical Union No. 6, to erect a life-size statue of Horace Greeley, in type metal, the committee having the matter in charge are actively engaged in perfecting the arrangements for the completion of the work. The following gentlemen closely identified with the craft, the committee have decided to solicit donations from the employing printers and publishers, and such others as are directly or indirectly connected with our profession. Donations, either of old type metal or in cash, will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged, and therein named can secure and acquire all necessary and proper corporate power and authority, and to them, in trust, the property, the Roll of Honor to be open for inspection at the society's rooms, No. 22 Duane street.

Hoping you feel disposed to assist in our humble effort to erect a fitting tribute to the memory of one who in life proved himself the benefactor of mankind, and whose pen was engage l actively in seeking the amelioration of the human race, we look to hear from you at your earliest convenience. Respectfully,

J. MEYERHOFF,
Chairman Statue Committee.

N. B.—Donations will be received and should be directed to "President of New York Typographical Union No. 6, care of John G. Lightbody, No. 24 Beekman street." Donations of money should be made to the "President of New York Typographical Union No. 6, No. 22, Duane street," New York city.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.

A Devout Catholic Sues a Bishop, and Is Excommunicated—He Dies From a Nervous Shock.

The Detroit *Union* tells the sad story of Mr. Patrick Bunbury, of Kalamazoo, who died recently from fright, superinduced by excommunication from the church. Mr. Bunbury, it appears, lent $10,000 to Father Lebel, to build a Catholic church in Kalamazoo. He mortgaged his farm to secure the money, and was assured he should suffer no pecuniary loss. The money was loaned in 1869, and it is claimed was done with the full approval of Bishop Lefevre, who subsequently died. His successor was also made acquainted with the facts, and ratified the arrangement. Father Lebel suddenly died afterwards, and it was then ascertained that the property had become one of the money for other than church purposes. The Bishop and the parish refused to return it, and Mr. Bunbury, fearing a foreclosure on his mortgage, began a suit against the money. He was in time falsely excommunicated and the bar was not removed until he withdrew the suit. The nervous shock sustained by the affair brought on sickness, from which Mr. Bunbury died.

The affair has created intense excitement in Michigan, and Senator Emerson has introduced in the Legislature a bill punishing by a fine of one thousand dollars and by imprisonment from one to five years, any Bishop or priest who shall excommunicate or threaten to excommunicate any member, to prevent him from commencing any suit or collecting any claim.

Effects of the Cold Weather on the Crops.

We find in the Peoria *Democrat* of a late date the following: "The intensity of the cold the past winter through the States of the Northwest has been very disastrous effects upon the farming community in the immediate loss entailed upon live stock. Where the snow lay all winter the wheat fields have been properly protected and the damage to winter wheat is not so very great. In Kansas the peach buds have been killed and those of some of the hardier trees. In Iowa the winter wheat crop appears to have suffered most, and orchards have been so damaged that they can not expected to furnish a quarter of the usual yield. In Illinois the peach crop of Egypt promises a very large yield. Missouri, which has always held claims to be one of the Western fruit States, reports that the prospect of a peach yield is very discouraging, and grape vines are thought to be much injured. At a recent horticultural meeting in Missouri many fruit growers of the vicinity of Quincy, put on record a resolution declaring that the cause of the failure of their fruit crops was the severity of the winter, and that they would not plant another tree until the question was settled whether the trees would live or not. Reports from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio, indicate that the fruit crop in those States will be very much reduced. In Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, and some other Western States, with a view to the ultimate formation of a new party. What the name and policy of the proposed party are to be, has not yet been decided, the steps taken having been merely preliminary. The platform is, however, said specially to meditate economy and purity of administration, and the control of the railway corporations by the National government. The free-traders is rumored, propose, if possible, to capture this element in the political situation, on the ground that the true cause of the Western farmers' success is to be found in the reduction in the matter of railroad freights as in the increased cost which, they affirm, the system of protection places on all that they consume. The idea apparently is to go for a wholesale reduction of the tariff as an ostensible means of aiding the farmers. If the latter are wise, they will have nothing to do with the scheme. What the free traders intend is simply to take a slice out of the farmer's cake, under the pretense of excessive anxiety concerning the size of his loaf. It is a snare which should be studiously avoided.

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Whether the subject has any direct or practical interest on this side of the water we do not know, but MR. PLIMSOLL'S narrative is certainly adapted to impart additional solemnity to the question with which timid passengers of all nations sometimes assail the skipper to whom they have confided themselves and their fortunes. The question is, What becomes of the old ships?

THE INAUGURAL.

The inaugural address of President GRANT, on the occasion of his second induction into the Presidential office, is printed in another part of this paper. Like his previous public utterances the address is almost totally devoid of grace of style or composition, but it is also distinguished by the same calm straightforwardness, the same clear insight into the practical needs of the times, and the same hearty desire of promoting the best interests of the country, which characterized them. If it is received as it ought to be, it will be hailed with satisfaction everywhere, and will make a notable addition to the many assurances already afforded that the new administration will be likely to prove itself every way worthy of the people, the country and the age. Every honorable minded man and lover of fair play will especially sympathize with the closing sentences of the address, directly personal to its author. President GRANT is quite right in assuming the verdict of the people to mean his vindication from the measureless vilification and calumny to which he has been subjected. His re-election was certainly the best answer that could be given to the slanders of the campaign and to the bitter and ungenerous criticism which has followed him for four years. Never, perhaps, in the history of the country, was a President ever before so grossly and causelessly maligned. But the people saw no reason to distrust him. They knew that he had not disappointed them in the past, either with regard to his moral integrity, his political sagacity, or his wholesome firmness of purpose. Having full confidence in his rectitude and patriotism, and feeling sure of his ability and intention to carry on the work of national reconstruction and restoration until the vital principles established by the war should everywhere have hardened into practice, they rallied again to his support and gave him a triumphant re-election. And we have that the armed measures resorted to by this country to subdue the rebellion were entirely justifiable; whereupon the paper in question lashes itself into a hideous rage, and foams out its shame by sneering that this is the man who during the war "prattled unceasingly for more gure." General FAIRCHILD'S voice was in his sword; but if it had been lifted in behalf of the other side—if he had lost his limb in seconding that journal's frantic but futile endeavors to dam back the benign flow of the ages—we should have heard no single whisper of complaint. But that he should have dared to array himself against ignorance, caste, prejudice, treason, and that paper, is in its view a crime too vast ever to be forgiven. It is perhaps superfluous to add that it is the same paper which of late obscenely howled over the grave of THADDEUS STEVENS, but slunk silently away to its lair the very moment in which justice appeared in sight. That sheet has but one tone, and it is the very keynote of moral baseness.

THE GREELEY MONUMENT.

Two to be Erected—One of Bronze and One of Type Metal.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Two distinct movements are in progress for the erection of statues in honor of the late Mr. Greeley. The one headed by the Hon. W. W. Niles, late Representative of Mr. Greeley's home in the State Legislature, contemplates the erection of a bronze statue, with suitable pedestal either in Printing House square or in Central Park. For this a large sum has already been raised by an organization extending throughout the country; and contributions are still daily received by Mr. Niles and by the Hon. Andrew H. Green, Controller of the City of New York, who is acting as Treasurer of the fund.

The other movement is in the hands of journeymen printers, and looks to the erection of a life-size statue of Mr. Greeley, to be cast in type metal, and placed in Greenwood. It was in the interest of this movement that printers were recently invited to set 1,000 ems each, and forward the matter to the President of Typographical Union No. 6. These gentlemen now ask us to bespeak for their circular herewith given the widest circulation:

ROOMS OF N. Y. TYPO. UNION NO. 6, }
No. 22 DUANE ST., N. Y. }

GENTLEMEN: In furtherance of the action of New York Typographical Union No. 6, to erect a life-size statue of Horace Greeley, in type metal, the committee having the matter in charge are actively engaged in perfecting the arrangements for the completion of the work. The following gentlemen closely identified with the craft, the committee have decided to solicit donations from the employing printers and publishers, and such others as are directly or indirectly connected with our profession. Donations, either of old type metal or in cash, will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged, and therein named can secure and acquire all necessary and proper corporate power and authority, and to them, in trust, the property, the Roll of Honor to be open for inspection at the society's rooms, No. 22 Duane street.

Hoping you feel disposed to assist in our humble effort to erect a fitting tribute to the memory of one who in life proved himself the benefactor of mankind, and whose pen was engage l actively in seeking the amelioration of the human race, we look to hear from you at your earliest convenience. Respectfully,

J. MEYERHOFF,
Chairman Statue Committee.

N. B.—Donations will be received and should be directed to "President of New York Typographical Union No. 6, care of John G. Lightbody, No. 24 Beekman street." Donations of money should be made to the "President of New York Typographical Union No. 6, No. 22, Duane street," New York city.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.

A Devout Catholic Sues a Bishop, and Is Excommunicated—He Dies From a Nervous Shock.

The Detroit *Union* tells the sad story of Mr. Patrick Bunbury, of Kalamazoo, who died recently from fright, superinduced by excommunication from the church. Mr. Bunbury, it appears, lent $10,000 to Father Lebel, to build a Catholic church in Kalamazoo. He mortgaged his farm to secure the money, and was assured he should suffer no pecuniary loss. The money was loaned in 1869, and it is claimed was done with the full approval of Bishop Lefevre, who subsequently died. His successor was also made acquainted with the facts, and ratified the arrangement. Father Lebel suddenly died afterwards, and it was then ascertained that the property had become one of the money for other than church purposes. The Bishop and the parish refused to return it, and Mr. Bunbury, fearing a foreclosure on his mortgage, began a suit against the money. He was in time falsely excommunicated and the bar was not removed until he withdrew the suit. The nervous shock sustained by the affair brought on sickness, from which Mr. Bunbury died.

The affair has created intense excitement in Michigan, and Senator Emerson has introduced in the Legislature a bill punishing by a fine of one thousand dollars and by imprisonment from one to five years, any Bishop or priest who shall excommunicate or threaten to excommunicate any member, to prevent him from commencing any suit or collecting any claim.

Effects of the Cold Weather on the Crops.

We find in the Peoria *Democrat* of a late date the following: "The intensity of the cold the past winter through the States of the Northwest has been very disastrous effects upon the farming community in the immediate loss entailed upon live stock. Where the snow lay all winter the wheat fields have been properly protected and the damage to winter wheat is not so very great. In Kansas the peach buds have been killed and those of some of the hardier trees. In Iowa the winter wheat crop appears to have suffered most, and orchards have been so damaged that they can not expected to furnish a quarter of the usual yield. In Illinois the peach crop of Egypt promises a very large yield. Missouri, which has always held claims to be one of the Western fruit States, reports that the prospect of a peach yield is very discouraging, and grape vines are thought to be much injured. At a recent horticultural meeting in Missouri many fruit growers of the vicinity of Quincy, put on record a resolution declaring that the cause of the failure of their fruit crops was the severity of the winter, and that they would not plant another tree until the question was settled whether the trees would live or not. Reports from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio, indicate that the fruit crop in those States will be very much reduced. In Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, and some other Western States, with

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Local Option Bill Finally Passed.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 4, 1873.

SENATE.

Mr. McClure had reconsidered and referred to the Railroad Committee the supplement to the General Railroad law, preventing crossing at grade.

The following bills were read:

Mr. Rutan—To authorize the Constitutional Convention to fix the salaries of members and officers; also, for the registry of marriages and births in the several counties of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Humphreys—Relating to the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad.

Mr. Graham—Relating to the pay of county officers in Allegheny county.

Mr. Anderson—Supplement to the College of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

Mr. Graham presented the report of Hon. T. J. Bigham, relating to statistics.

The Local Option Supplement.

The Local Option bill, as amended, came from the House, and Mr. Strang moved to postpone till to-morrow, and that the bill and amendments be printed. Agreed to.

Veto by the Governor.

The Governor sent in a message vetoing the Mifflinburgh bank.

Bills on Private Calendar Passed.

The following Senate bills on the private calendar were passed:

Relating to the East Liberty and Penn township road.

To enable the managers of the Allegheny county workhouse to erect a female department.

Supplement to the Mechanics Lien law in Allegheny county.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh Slaughtering and Rendering Company.

Incorporating the St. Clair bank.

To provide for boiler examiners and inspectors in Allegheny county. Opposed by Mr. Anderson, and bill laid over on third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House has been all day considering the private calendar.

Mr. Orvis, of Center, objected off *every* bill which exempted property from taxation. The first reading of the calendar was not concluded at nine o'clock.

Another Veto.

Governor Hartranft sent in a veto of the Keystone Iron Company bill. The message covers the grounds fully as to the powers of the courts, and has created a flutter among many members who had similar bills. The Governor's veto of the Mifflin bank has also disturbed things long.

The Evans Case.

There was nothing new in the Evans case The attorney's squabbled all day.

The Case of George O. Evans, the Alleged Defaulter.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 4.—The case of George O. Evans was resumed this morning. The defendant took the stand and offered to prove that the late Governor Geary made a verbal contract with him for a commission of ten per cent. out of all moneys collected and passed to the credit of the State. Argument has been continued.

Special to the Pittsburg Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 5, 1873.

SENATE.

The following bills were read:

Mr. Anderson—Act to authorize the Coal Exchange to clear the pools of the Monongahela river from ice and other obstructions and charge the expenses to persons owning the property saved.

Mr. Graham—To allow the School Directors of the Second ward, Allegheny, to borrow money; also, the School Directors of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, the same privilege; also, act to annex McClure township to Allegheny city, with petitions and remonstrances. Mr. Graham said he would take no action until he knew the wishes of the people.

Mr. Mann presented the time for holding the election at Parker's.

Mr. White—To incorporate the Westmoreland Mining, Manufacturing and Improvement Company.

The Local Option Supplement.

The Local Option bill was considered. Messrs. Davis, of Berks, and Petriken offered an amendment allowing Philadelphia until October to hold its election. Mr. Humphreys advocated local option in districts where prohibitory laws now exist. Lost. On concurring in the House amendment to strike out everything after the enacting clause and inserting the bill as it came from the House, Mr. Strang moved to postpone till to-morrow, and that the bill and amendments be printed. Agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House spent the morning hour in discussing the propriety of appointing a committee to investigate the sale of diplomas by the medical colleges.

The bill for the new county of Minnequa is on the calendar for to-morrow; also the Screen bill.

Adjourned till Thursday.

The Veto of the Keystone Iron Company Bill.

The following is the full text of Gov. Hartranft's veto messages, sent in yesterday:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—I hereby return without my approval House Bill No. 131, entitled "An act to incorporate the Keystone Iron Company."

This bill is objectionable, in my judgment, for the reason that it makes no provision for the payment of the capital stock. It gives unlimited power to borrow money and issue bonds, mortgages, but contains no provision, to any extent, creating individual liability upon the stockholders, which is certainly desirable for the protection of its employees, and those who supply it with material for the conducting of its business, and power by it conferred, "and to store and traffic in such commodities as shall be deemed advantageous to the successful prosecution of their business," is certainly broad, if free from objection, as is the provision, "and to do such things as may be necessary to accomplish the objects and designs of the said company."

By the provisions of the bill the company is empowered "to make and issue any and such negotiable promissory notes or bills obligatory and those only as may be necessary for the purposes of their business, and not to exceed the amount of their capital stock," and "to borrow money at such rate of interest as they may deem proper, not exceeding the legal rate," and "to mortgage, pledge or sell or otherwise dispose of any of their property or franchises, or the whole thereof, for the purpose of raising money for the prosecution of their business," which is a capital stock less than one hundred thousand dollars, and not to exceed five hundred thousand dollars, the subsequent additional authority to increase their capital to an amount not exceeding what shall be necessary for the legitimate business of the same, with power to hold "two thousand acres of land, and the ores and minerals necessary for suitable for manufacturing the material, and in carrying on mining, manufacturing, transporting and vending the products of their business," with a capital of not

this increase than for a member to raise his voice in a demagogical strain and then go to the Treasury and take the increased pay?

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked whether it was manly to refuse to increase the pay of female clerks and then to vote for this increase to members?

Mr. RANDALL exclaimed to the idea that the pay of female clerks should be increased, and he and his associates had contended for it for one long hour in committee, but the Senate conferees had decided that they would not go into any increase of departmental salaries unless it embraced all employees. They had also found in committee the same are adhering with tenacity to the Morrill amendment, but he and his associates had given them to understand that they never would sign any conference report with the Morrill amendment in it.

Mr. HAWLEY opposed the pay of female clerks particularly against that portion of it which proposed to the present Congress. He would vote against the bill with this provision in it if it necessitated an extra session, or an extra six months.

Mr. ELDRIDGE opposed the report. He thought it was time to raise salaries. The Republican party had put itself before the country as a party of economy. He believed that if the report was voted down the bill should still be passed.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, sustained the report. The economy which he had promised on the stump, and which he meant to carry out, was, that there should be no lands or money voted in subsidies. The whole effort of keeping down salaries was to throw a premium into the hands of rich men, into the hands of capitalists, as against poor men.

Mr. STEVENSON said that there were so many good things contained in the report that he disliked to take on himself the responsibility of assisting in its defeat, and yet he could not consent to vote in any item for the compensation of members of the present Congress.

Mr. BANKS sustained the report. He said every man who served the people was entitled, not to a mean or degraded support, but to a respectable support, and he did not believe in any man or anybody could not support himself and family in Washington on $5,000 a year. He would vote value against this report would vote against all salary to members. There were men in the House who would be glad to have a salary of $10,000 a year if the country thrown into the hands of bankers, merchants, speculators, and corruptionists and thieves.

The report was concurred in—yeas 103, nays 94, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Averill, Banks, Bigby, Bingham, Blair, Monroe; Boarman, Boles, Buckley, Burdett, Butler, Cessna, Chittenden, Clarke, Harwell, Carroll, Coburn, Cogswell, Conner, Critcher, Crossland, Darrall, Dickey, Dubose, Durell, Duke, Eldridge, Elliott, Field, Fort, Foster, Frye, Garrett, Getz, Giddings, Golladay, Griffith, Hancock, Hanks, Harmer, Harper, Harris, Hiss, Hays, Asa, Hazelton, N. J.; Herndon, Houghton, Kendall, King, Lamison, Lamport, Lansing, Leach, Lowe, Maynard, Merriam, McClumahan, McKee, McKinney, McNeely, R. T. Meyers, Very Morphis, Jas. A.; Negley, Nelson, Niblack, Packard, Packard, Indiana; Parker, Missouri; Peck, Perce, Pery, Peters, Platt, Price, Prindle, Rainey, Randall, Rice, Kentucky; Robbinson, Rogers, New York; Rogers, North Carolina; Sargent, Shanks, Sheldon, Sherwood, Sloss, Smith, Hays, Asa, Hazelton, Stowell, St. John, Sutherland, Sypher, Taffe, Thomas, Townsend, New Jersey; Turner, Tuttill, Twitchell, Voorhees, Wallace, Whitehead, White, Williams, Indiana; Wilson, Indiana; Winchester, Young, Total, 103.

Nays—Messrs. Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Barber, Barnum, Beaman, Dox, Bones, Eu, Farnsworth, Finkelburg, Fry, Garfield, Gilfillan, Glover, Goodrich, Hale, Hamilton, Handley, Harris, Va., Hawley, Hawley, Conn.; Hay, Hill, Hinsdale, Hyde, Ingersoll, Hiram, Kelogg, Comb.; Kerr, Ketcham, Killinger, Lawrence, Lynch, Maynard, McCrary, McCormick, Mayham, McGrew, McIntyre, Merriam, Merrick, Monroe, Niblack, Inst.; Orr, Packer, Pa.; Palmer, Parker, N. H.; Pendleton, S. H. Roberts, Scofield, Sessions, Sheldon, Stevenson, Shanks, Slocum, Smith, Ns. W.; Smith, Ga.; Smith, Va.; Speer, Stanton, Starkweather, Sprague, Stevens, Stevenson, Townsend, Terry, Upson, Wakeman, Waldron, Walls, Wells, Wheeler, Willard and Wilson, O.—Total 94.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to-day laid the testimony taken in the case of the Pacific Mail Subsidy, to be deposited with the Clerk of the House, and to remain on file until the next Congress, and stated that nothing in the testimony implicated any member or employee of the House.

The House at 5:15 P. M. took a recess.

Evening Session.—The House, resuming its general explanation, proceeded to read his defense from the allegation made against him in regard to the Credit Mobilier. He said the country was in much noise and confusion in the House, and so little interest manifested in the matter that it was not worth while to read his remarks. They were published in the *Globe*, and it was so ordered.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, submitted the report of the committee appointed by the House to impeach Judge Delahay, of Kansas, had performed that duty. He also, from the Judiciary Committee, reported to the matter of the proposed impeachment of Judge Durell, of Ohio, that the committee had no time to give the accused a hearing and reported back the testimony, to be presented to the next House, which report was ordered to be laid from its further consideration.

Mr. POTTER presented the minority report in the shape of a resolution, reciting the charges against Judge Sherman and ordering the committee of three to present articles of impeachment.

Mr. GARFIELD made a report from the Conference on Deficiency bill, which was agreed to.

The House is still in session at 2:50 A. M.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1873.

The Senate reconvened at 9:30 but there was no quorum present. A brief recess was taken, after which the bill providing for the purchase of a site for a public building at Pittsburgh was passed.

The bill to remove the political disabilities of R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, was passed.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

At 11:15, Mr. CONKLING offered a resolution, which was agreed to, for the appointment of a committee of two to wait upon the President and inform him that unless he had some further communication to make the two houses, having completed the business before them, were ready to adjourn. The Vice President appointed Messrs. Conkling and Trumbull as such committee.

At 11:20 Mr. CONKLING reported that the President had been waited on, but he had no further communication to make to Congress.

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

At a few minutes before noon the President elect, escorted by Senator Cragin, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, followed by members of the Cabinet, entered the Chamber.

VALEDICTORY OF THE RETIRING VICE PRESIDENT.

Senators.—The time fixed by the Constitution for the dissolution of the Forty-second Congress has arrived, and with a few parting words I shall resign this gavel to the honored son of Massachusetts who has been chosen by the people as my successor. Administrations terminate and Congresses expire as years pass by, but the great work of growth and prospers, to be served in the future by those equally faithful to its interests and equally proud of its growing influence among the nations of the earth. To be called by the representatives of the people to succeed, afterward, the people themselves, to the responsible duty of presiding successively over the two houses of Congress for the past ten years, from the era of the war through the era of reconstruction, to the era of peace, more than fills the measure of an honorable ambition. Looking back over these ten exciting years, I can claim not only that I have committed no act which has proved the confidence misplaced that called me to this position, but also that I have erred in the official duty to administer the parliamentary law with the same impartiality with which the upright judge upon the bench decides in matters of life and liberty. To faithfully protect the rights of the minority, as well as to uphold the rights of the majority in the advancement of public business. To remain calm and unmoved amid the excitements of debate, to temper and restrain impetuous assertion and to guard against personal antagonism, to perform acceptably the complex and often perplexing duties of the chair, without partisan bias, has been my constant endeavor. It is gratifying, therefore, that of many hundreds of decisions made by me, often on the instant, none have been reversed and scarcely any seriously questioned. How much I owe to the uniform kindness and support of the members over whom I have presided, is difficult to express, in words. It has been bounded by no party lines and controlled by no political affiliations, and I rejoice that I have been able to attest my appreciation of it by my support. While jealously defending the principles before the people, this defense has never been coupled with personal assaults on any of the eminent public men with whom I have differed; no assertions of their character dishonored my pages long; no opinions or invectives have fallen from my lips. But the close of this session has called the Forty-second Congress has already passed into history, and wishing you, Senators, merited fame for your country, and fair laurels for yourselves, and thanking you for the resolution spread on your journals, and invoking the favor of the Divine Ruler of destinies of nations and of men in the hollow of his hand, I am ready to administer the oath of office to the Vice President elect, whom I now introduce to you.

ADDRESS OF VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

Vice President Wilson then took the Secretary's desk, and addressed the Senate as follows:

Senators.—In assuming the position assigned me by the choice of the nation, I feel deeply, I trust, the magnitude of the obligations it imposes. A service here somewhat prolonged, exercising a personal control with great events, and close association here with heads two hundred and thirty Senators, many of them in stations of high honor, and with whom I have impressed upon the exalted ideas of the responsibilities resting upon the occupants of the seat under rules of the Senate, parliamentary law and the Constitution. In passing then from the seat I have occupied for more than eighteen years in the chair, I trust I comprehend something of the high requirements—something of the duties of the hour and station of the Senate. In presiding over your deliberations I shall ever strive to be governed by impartiality and calm, unbiased judgment. A sense of public duty and obligations of personal friendship make me feel that I in time am to consecrate, as just, and to the best of the lot of humanity permits. To the justice, generosity and friendly regard of Senators, I trustfully appeal in their consideration and forbearance for performance and indulgence which I am sure I shall often require as a just tribute of offering.

The retiring Vice President administered the oath of office to the Vice President elect, and then said: The time for the Forty-second Congress having expired, Congress having arrived, I declare the Senate of the United States adjourned *sine die*.

THE SENATE CONSTITUTED.

Vice President WILSON then called the Senate of the Forty-third Congress to order, and announced his readiness to administer the oath of office to Senators elected to the Forty-third Congress, and several newly elected Senators were sworn in: Allison, Logy, Cameron, Conkling, Conover, Dennis, Dorsey, Hoyt, Ingalls, McCreary, Kentucky; Mitchell, Morrill, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman and Merrimon.

Owing to some insufficiance the Mr. Conkling's credentials had not yet been received, but Mr. HAMLIN remarked that the Senator's election was a matter of public notoriety, and moved that the oath of office be administered to him, which was unanimously agreed to.

Senators Gordon, Jones and Wadleigh did not appear.

After the oath of office had been administered to the new Senators, the President's proclamation convening the Senate in extra session at twelve o'clock to-day was read.

A procession was then formed and proceeded to the platform on the central portion of the Capitol.

At 12:30 the Senate returned to the chamber.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY the hour for daily meeting was fixed at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, a committee of three was appointed to notify the President that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he might have to make. Messrs. Hamlin, Sherman and Conkling were appointed such committee.

The Senate then adjourned until Thursday at noon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. POTTER, from Judiciary Committee made a report on the matter of Judge Locke, of Alabama, who had accepted the office of State Senator. The committee considers the two offices incompatible, but inasmuch as Judge Locke had resigned his office as State Senator the committee asked to be discharged, and it was so ordered.

MR. GARFIELD MAKES A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. GARFIELD, rising to a personal explanation, said: During the late investigation by the committee of which the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Poland) was chairman, I pursued what seemed to me the plain path of duty, to keep silence except when I was called upon to testify before the committee, when either his testimony was given which appeared to be in conflict with mine. I waited, expecting to be called again if anything was needed from me in reference to these discrepancies. I was not recalled, and when the committee submitted their report to the House a considerable portion of the testimony relating to me had not been printed. In the discussion that followed before I was prepared to submit some additional facts and considerations in case my own conduct came up for consideration in the House. But the whole subject was concluded without any direct reference to myself, and since then the whole time of the House has been occupied with pressing business. I now desire to make a single remark on this subject, in the hearing of the House. Though the committee acquit me of all charges and corruption in action or intent, yet there is in the report a misstating of facts in relation to me which I respectfully protest is not warranted by the testimony. I say this with the utmost respect for the committee, and without intending any reflection upon them. I cannot now enter upon the discussion of the questions at issue. I hope to make a statement to the public, setting forth more fully the grounds of my dissent from the summing up to which I have referred. I will only say now that the testimony which I gave before the committee is a statement of the facts in the case as I have understood them from the beginning, and that neither in my conduct or conversation has at any time been in conflict with my testimony. For this reason I desire only to place on record this declaration.

A LITTLE EXCITEMENT.

Mr. ACKER, referring to the vote of thanks to Speaker Banks at the last session, which was reported as being unanimous, stated that that was a misapprehension, as he himself had voted in the negative, and proceeded to justify that vote on the ground of political and personal partiality. [Excitement, noise and confusion].

Mr. RAINEY, standing in the central aisle, and surrounded by excited members, said he had a right to complain and find fault with the House and Speaker, for the manner of the conduct thrown into the hands of bankers, merchants, speculators, corruptionists and thieves.

The report was concurred in—yeas 103, nays 94, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Averill, Banks, Bigby, Bingham, Blair, Monroe; Boarman, Boles, Buckley, Burdett, Butler, Cessna, Chittenden, Clarke, Harwell, Carroll, Coburn, Cogswell, Conner, Critcher, Crossland, Darrall, Dickey, Dubose, Durell, Duke, Eldridge, Elliott, Field, Fort, Foster, Frye, Garrett, Getz, Giddings, Golladay, Griffith, Hancock, Hanks, Harmer, Harper, Harris, Hiss, Hays, Asa, Hazelton, N. J.; Herndon, Houghton, Kendall, King, Lamison, Lamport, Lansing, Leach, Lowe, Maynard, Merriam, McClumahan, McKee, McKinney, McNeely, R. T. Meyers, Very Morphis, Jas. A.; Negley, Nelson, Niblack, Packard, Packard, Indiana; Parker, Missouri; Peck, Perce, Pery, Peters, Platt, Price, Prindle, Rainey, Randall, Rice, Kentucky; Robbinson, Rogers, New York; Rogers, North Carolina; Sargent, Shanks, Sheldon, Sherwood, Sloss, Smith, Hays, Asa, Hazelton, Stowell, St. John, Sutherland, Sypher, Taffe, Thomas, Townsend, New Jersey; Turner, Tuttill, Twitchell, Voorhees, Wallace, Whitehead, White, Williams, Indiana; Wilson, Indiana; Winchester, Young, Total, 103.

Nays—Messrs. Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Barber, Barnum, Beaman, Dox, Bones, Eu, Farnsworth, Finkelburg, Fry, Garfield, Gilfillan, Glover, Goodrich, Hale, Hamilton, Handley, Harris, Va., Hawley, Hawley, Conn.; Hay, Hill, Hinsdale, Hyde, Ingersoll, Hiram, Kelogg, Comb.; Kerr, Ketcham, Killinger, Lawrence, Lynch, Maynard, McCrary, McCormick, Mayham, McGrew, McIntyre, Merriam, Merrick, Monroe, Niblack, Inst.; Orr, Packer, Pa.; Palmer, Parker, N. H.; Pendleton, S. H. Roberts, Scofield, Sessions, Sheldon, Stevenson, Shanks, Slocum, Smith, Ns. W.; Smith, Ga.; Smith, Va.; Speer, Stanton, Starkweather, Sprague, Stevens, Stevenson, Townsend, Terry, Upson, Wakeman, Waldron, Walls, Wells, Wheeler, Willard and Wilson, O.—Total 94.

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Mr. BANKS sustained the report. He said every man who served the people was entitled, not to a mean or degraded support, but to a respectable support, and he did not believe in any man or anybody could not support himself and family in Washington on $5,000 a year. He would vote value against this report would vote against all salary to members. There were men in the House who would be glad to have a salary of $10,000 a year if the country thrown into the hands of bankers, merchants, speculators, and

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1873.

THE national debt was reduced $6,277,880 during the month of February. There is only one drawback to this satisfactory exhibit, and that is, that the statement completely spikes the guns of the opposition, and turns all their diatribes concerning the extravagance of the administration into hopeless illogical confusion.

A FACT which speaks excellently well for the credit of the State is the determination of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to pay on presentation $1,250,000 of the 5-10 six per cent. loans of the Commonwealth, being the certificates of $5,000 and under; and to stop the interest thereon after ninety days' notice. No official announcement of this resolve has yet been made, but there is little doubt that it has been definitively agreed upon. Due public notice of the fact will of course be given.

INTELLIGENCE from the Lake Superior iron regions is to the effect that the prices for iron this season, delivered at Cleveland, will probably rule from $9 or $9 50 for hematite ores, to $12 for specular, and slates and magnetics from $10 to $11 or $11 50. The demand for specular ores is reported to be unusually heavy, considerably exceeding the sources of supply; so that miners are in numerous cases declining to contract at less than at $12 as they do not see their way clear to filling orders. The total production of iron ore in the Lake Superior region this season will, it is estimated, reach two million tons.

ONE consequence of the terribly severe weather in Minnesota is likely to be a rather extensive emigration of its inhabitants in search of a milder climate. The *Abendpost*, a San Francisco paper, lately contained a portion of a letter from the well known German settlement, New Ulm, in Minnesota, in which the writer said: "As I and many of my friends think of leaving cold Minnesota next spring to seek a better climate in California, we ask for further information." The writer then makes inquiries about land for a little colony of from twenty-five to thirty families, chiefly German. About seven of these families propose to emigrate in the spring, while the rest must wait until they can sell their farms. The hard winter, with loss of men and cattle, is the reason given for leaving the State. Of fifty inhabitants of the settlement forty wish to emigrate.

THE question of rapid transit for New York city has been agitated for many years, without any practical outcome hitherto. At length, however, there is a promise of its early accomplishment, in the shape of an elevated railway running the whole length of Manhattan Island. The contracts for the construction of the iron work for ten miles have been awarded and the agreements signed. Five million dollars of the capital stock have been subscribed for in England at par, and it is said the work will be vigorously pushed. The contractors have two thousand men employed in producing the iron work from models long since prepared. It is expected that the first five miles will be completed by August, and for the whole ten miles not later than October or November. Should the project be successfully carried out it will afford an immense relief to that overcrowded and stifling metropolis.

THE signs of the times indicate that the approaching season of railroad building in this country will be quite an active one. On the basis of the present state of finances, it is estimated that there will be more miles of railroad in operation during the present year will at the lowest calculation, reach eight thousand five hundred miles, an analysis of the probable increase of mileage for the various sections of the Union showing the preponderance to be still in favor of the Western States, although the Middle States keep up a good exhibit and the South shows remarkable activity in railroad enterprise. At thirty thousand dollars a mile, which is the estimated average cost of construction, it will take two hundred and twenty five millions of dollars to build the eight thousand five hundred miles of railroad—a considerable drain on the capital of the country. With the completion of these projected roads there will be at the end of the year seventy-eight thousand six hundred and eighty-eight miles of railroad in operation in the United States.

THE END OF IT.

The Credit Mobilier sensation has come to an end. The House refused to expel either AMES or BROOKS, but adopted resolutions severely censuring both; and then, by a very decided vote, refused to censure any other member of the House.

There was nothing partisan in either of these votes. In fact, there was no vote at all on the direct question of expulsion; but the vote on the motion of Mr. SARGENT, of California, to substitute resolutions of censure for the expulsion resolutions, reported by Mr. POLAND'S Committee, was considered as the best vote on that issue. It resulted, yeas 115, nays 110—that is, 110 members were in favor of expulsion, and 115 against it. Of these 115, a very large proportion was Democratic; and the vote of both parties was nearly equally divided. On the direct vote of censure, 181 voted in favor and 36 against; the bulk of both parties voting for censure, and a very small part of both voting against it. Indeed, in this small minority will be found the names of BECK, ELDRIDGE and VOORHEES, the leading Democrats of the House, along with BEN. BUTLER, MAYNARD and other leading Republican members. In no sense, therefore, can either of the votes taken be regarded as having any partisan bias. The strongest speeches in favor of expulsion were made by POLAND (Rep.) and MERRICK (Dem.), and the strongest against it were those of BECK and VOORHEES, the ablest Democrats in the House.

It is difficult, however, to reconcile the different votes of the House and make them harmonious. We can understand why BROOKS was censured. It was because he abused his position as a Government Director in the Pacific Road, and as a member of the House, by procuring an assignment to himself or family of Credit Mobilier stock. We can understand, also, why AMES was censured. It was for seeking to procure Congressional attention to the affairs of a corporation in which he was interested, and whose interest depended on the legislation of Congress, by soliciting members of Congress to invest in the stock of said corporation.

Now, we take it for granted from this resolution, that he *did* induce members of Congress to do this. Who were they? BROOKS was not one; for BROOKS got his stock from DURANT, and not from AMES. The censure of BROOKS, therefore, does not follow as the consequence of the conduct for which AMES is censured, and the one cannot be considered as the complement of the other. The effort for which AMES is so justly rebuked, was directed to Members of Congress other than BROOKS; and if he is guilty (which nearly all admit) so are they. The induced were as bad as the inducer. It was wrong for Mr. AMES to offer this stock to Members of Congress, and it was just as wrong for them to take it. Why, then, are *they* not censured, as well as he? Why is he singled out, and they permitted to escape? We concede his guilt, and think he was properly condemned; but we cannot understand why the tempter should be convicted and the tempted acquitted. As poor, bewildered STEPHEN BLACKBURN said, when considering other problems as confusing as this, "It is all a muddle." The majority of the House, who gave equally decisive votes for the censure of the one and against the censure of the other, may be able to comprehend the riddle; but we give it up.

One thing, however, is certain; the House may refuse to censure those upon whom OAKES AMES operated, but no one of them will ever enjoy the public confidence again. In the forum of the people there will be no hesitation about casting the right verdict. The popular judgment is clear and unmistakable that if OAKES AMES tempted any one, the tempted are as bad as the tempter. If any one of them doubts it, let him try an appeal to the people.

One other thing is equally certain; that whoever has been shielded from censure by the negative votes of the House, has been so shielded in part by Democratic votes, and the blame of it cannot be laid on the shoulders of any one party. Any attempt, therefore, to make party capital out of these Congressional votes will react upon those making it.

Two grand lessons have been taught by this investigation. The first is that the Republican party, when it finds any of its members engaged in wrong acts, does not shrink from exposing and condemning them. It could have covered up all these investigations, if it had chosen; but it preferred the wiser course of laying the whole case bare to public inspection, and it will repudiate all who have been tainted by the investigation. The difference between the two parties is thus easily discerned. The Democratic party excuses and defends its wrong-doers; the Republican party exposes and rebukes them.

The other lesson taught is the grandness of the virtue of candor in public men. Had all the men whose names have been mixed up in this investigation, when they were first charged with participation in the Credit Mobilier scheme, come out and made a full, frank and candid statement of all the facts concerning their connection with it, not one of them would have suffered a tithe of what they have borne or will have to bear. Instead of doing that, some denied, some prevaricated, and others made only partial statements. The concealment has wrought the greater part of the injury inflicted on them. Let all public men take notice and take warning accordingly. It remains as true as ever that honesty is the best policy; and it remains just as true that candor and frankness with the people is better than concealment.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

According to a London dispatch of the first of March, the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland have made up their minds to reject Mr. GLADSTONE'S Irish University Education bill. Looked at from a merely Protestant or secular point of view, the resolution of the Bishops may well excite some surprise. The Ministry at present in power has throughout its history shown a liberality towards the Catholics of Ireland so unmistakable as to awaken a good deal of prejudice among zealous Protestants, while it has been frankly acknowledged by the leaders of the favored sect. Indeed, they know perfectly well that a Ministry more inclined to deal justly with the Papal Church has no chance of attaining power, and that the present government has been enabled to pursue its exceptionally liberal course, in a great degree through the influence which it has derived from the personal character and intellect of Mr. GLADSTONE. As the University Education bill referred to contains all the concessions the Bishops have any reason to expect, as they must know that no Ministry which might succeed the present one, would think of yielding so much to their demands it seems rather remarkable that the Bishops do not regard the measure with more favor.

From a Catholic or ultramontane point of view, however, the action of the Bishops is easily understood. It is perfectly of a piece with the course of the Catholic hierarchy in Switzerland and in Germany, where they have fully proved that their policy is to make no concessions or compromises which may seem to imply recession from any position once taken up. Whatever may be their faults a politicians, inconsistency is not one of them in Switzerland and Germany the question in dispute is the absolute right claimed by the Bishops as the representatives of the Pope to rule the Church without interference on the part of State. In Ireland the question in dispute is the right of the Bishops directly or through their subordinates to superintend and control the education of the people. And in maintaining both these claims the Catholic hierarchy are simply faithful to the doctrines of the famous Syllabus.

The object of Mr. GLADSTONE'S bill is to abolish the objectionable privileges heretofore enjoyed by Irish Protestants in the matter of education, and to give Catholics and Protestants on the same level. The bill constitutes a single University for Ireland, in which all the existing colleges, such as the Queen's University, Belfast and Magee College, etc., shall be merged. This great university shall have its own professors, organization, revenues, etc., and shall examine candidates and grant degrees. In order to avoid difficulty on account of religion, no tests are required to qualify the student either for examination or for a degree, and neither theology nor moral philosophy nor modern history are to form parts of instruction or examination in the university. These are the essential features of the measure, and it is not difficult to conjecture the grounds on which the Catholic Bishops' object to the compromise. They hold that theology and moral philosophy lie at the foundation of all sound education, and that without them there can be no education worthy of the name. Modern history also as it expounds the rise and expansion of the heresies of the fifteenth century and accounts for the present deplorable condition of the Christian world in its state of alienation from the Church, seems to them a study next in importance to theology and ethics, and perhaps essential to their satisfactory illustration. Therefore, to accept the proposed plan of education as at all answering the just demands of the Irish Catholics would seem an act of self-stultification in the rulers of the Church, equivalent in truth to the admission that their life-work is mere pretense and imposture.

On the other hand, Archbishop MANNING and many leading Catholics in England are reported to be favorable in favor of Mr. GLADSTONE'S measure. And, in so far as a foreigner may presume to have an opinion on the subject their view seems founded in good sense and in sense of justice. Very many—perhaps a large majority of the Protestants concerned attach as much importance as Catholics do, to religion and morality as elements of education, and the exclusion of these studies from the curriculum of the new university is certainly not intended to impugn their value. It is taken for granted that instruction in these subjects will be secured in some other way. The step is a step in the direction of the secularization of education, a policy rendered necessary by the difference of creed. Common school education is more and more felt to be a necessity, and if people can not agree in their religious belief, and consequently in their religious education to be imparted to their children, the only alternative seems to be that the subject shall be relegated from the schools and left to parents and those whom parents may prefer as religious teachers. Not only in England and in the United States but in France, Italy and Germany opinion is constantly tending more and more decidedly in favor of the secularization of education, so far as the schools are concerned, and whatever the consequences may be, there can be little doubt that the experiment will be fully and fairly tried.

WANTED—NERVE.

There is a very general concurrence on the part of the newspaper press of the country, in condemning the action of the House in the AMES and BROOKS case, as in every way illogical and defective. More than two-thirds of the members have declared by their votes of censure, that AMES and BROOKS have been guilty of acts for which expulsion is the only proper punishment, yet they had not the courage to expel them. The resolutions adopted recite clearly the offense of bribery on the part of AMES and of receiving bribes on the part of BROOKS; and if bribery and being bribed do not carry expulsion in their train, of what offense can a member of Congress be guilty that would justify a resort to that extreme measure? Plainly, the House lacked nerve, and gave way to personal sympathy at the expense of justice.

This result has demonstrated more clearly than ever that the present House has developed in the course of its members a tone so low and combine its discordant elements into harmonious action. The House, in fact, has no leader. Every member acts on the impulse of the moment, without consultation with others, and the consequence is seen in that natural tendency to be swayed by sudden currents of feeling, which always characterizes masses of unorganized men. There have been occasions when the present House gave out all the symptoms of a mob—not in rioting or in rowdyism but in being swayed hither and thither by blind but overmastering impulses. It is a pity that it does not contain more one powerful mind with power to combine and lead its masses into consistent and harmonious action. Its course, on Thursday, was that of a mere mass meeting, and not that of a deliberative body.

This fact is partially owing to the disintegration wrought by the GREELEY movement last fall. Nominally, the Republicans have a majority in the House; but men like BANKS and FARNSWORTH, BLAIR and STEVENSON, who went off in the GREELEY bolt, not only reduced that majority to a mere fraction, but introduced an element of disorganization that has left the House practically incapable of concerted action. The state of affairs in that body is like that of the Israelites in the time of the judges, when there was no king in the land, and every man did that which was right in his own eyes. No legislative body, subject to a controlling sense of subordination would ever have committed the folly of finding men guilty, as indicted, and then refusing to punish them. The verdict of the backwoods jury would have been preferable—"not guilty, but they mustn't do it again."

Fortunately, this anamalous House is drawing to the close of its existence. At noon, to-morrow, it will expire, and its place will be occupied by a body composed of better, or at least more harmonious, elements. Let us hope that it will learn the value of deliberate and concerted action, under recognized leaders, and not drift, as this House has done, into a legislative rabble.

Fortunately, too, the public generally has a higher sense of consistency and justice. To the people, in such cases, an appeal lies, and will be successfully prosecuted. There is no mistaking the result of that appeal. What the popular verdict will be is already apparent. The House, by being just and consistent could have prevented such an appeal; but having provoked it by its pusillanimity must abide by it. That its days are so nearly numbered is a matter of sincere rejoicing, and we pray that we may henceforth be delivered from ever looking upon its like again.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Notwithstanding the high sounding proclamation lately issued by certain San Dominican opponents of the enterprise of the "Samana Bay Company," the managers of the latter express themselves under no apprehensions of interference with the movement. On the contrary, they state that the great majority of the people of San Domingo are in favor of the lease, and anxious for speedy American occupation. A recent conversation with one of the officers of the company affords considerable information as to their designs, in addition to what has already been told. They propose to prepare for a heavy trade with the world; to keep shop for the patronage of all peoples. They will operate as far as practicable on the basis of free trade. They will endeavor to make treaties with the great nations trading in every part of the West Indies and Spanish Main, of the simplest sort; to those nations which will agree to protect it, it will be offered as a free port; to those which will not the charge of twenty per cent. *ad valorem* will be made. Thus the company think they will obtain a formidable protectorate. This plan of a protectorate of powerful trading nations is regarded by the company as of great importance. With this they feel not the slightest apprehension concerning the interference of any foreign nation, and as nearly all the natives desire the cultivation of the island by the more vigorous races, there can possibly be none from them. So soon as the company is thoroughly organized for business emigration will be encouraged. Their plan of government, as now sketched out, is based on the Massachusetts plan. The various sections of the island—they express themselves sure that before long they will have full possession of the entire island—will be like the town governments of Massachusetts. All men of adult age, who can manage to successfully read the company's constitution and write their own names, will be entitled to vote. There will be a Legislature, the Lower House of which is to be composed of Representatives from the people, elected by the people, and sitting in San Domingo City, while the Senate is to be the Company, sitting in New York. The "Bank of Samana" will be one of the first institutions established. It will have sufficient capital to furnish the circulation and facilities necessary for the prosecution of business, no only in Samana but in every part of the West Indies and the Spanish Main. Its circulation will be redeemable in gold coin, at Samana and New York, on demand. A small amount of stock, known as "Treasury stock," will be offered in a month or two; but this, it is asserted, will not be readily purchasable. The company propose to let it out grudgingly. They desire as holders a few influential Englishmen, and Germans, and Italians, so that the interests of their nations may be secured in the enterprise. It is evident that the company mean business.

The Wool Interest and the Vienna Exposition

Congratulating him on his appointment as Chairman of the New England Committee on Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry to the Vienna Exposition, George William Bond Esq., says: "I hope to see the United States well represented there in every branch, and feel especially desirous that there shall be a full a display of the wools of this country as possible. Undoubtedly, in this branch of the agricultural department, the Vienna Exposition will far exceed any which has preceded it. Austria being the great centre of the wool growing world, and Vienna, in her very limits, woods of all classes, from the coarsest to the very finest grade, will not only have her own wools represented, but also those of France, Russia, Prussia, Italy, Turkey and probably England and Spain. All these countries have breeds peculiar to themselves, besides many crosses with other races.

"Vienna has, too, a man of great learning who has written the most complete classification of the races of domestic sheep, Dr. L. Ritzinger—a gentleman of high standing, who undoubtless be one of the Committee on Sheep and Wool. His classification is most thorough and accurate for the sheep of the Old World. He divides the fine wools into three classes, and says truly, that the sheep there are descendants of the various races found in France and England, but adds: "In many places they have attempted to improve the original characters which make many of our sheep objects of the attention and consideration of the world.

"Our wool growers should see fit to forward specimens of their wool, I hope that as far as possible theo shall be accompanied by the pedigree of the sheep which produced it.

"It has been my purpose to prepare cabinets of wool for some of our scientific and agricultural institutions, as a first step in the direction of the study of the influence of climate and soil upon wools, a study which I deem of vast importance, especially in a country possessing, like ours, every variety of climate and soil. I hoped to have made the commencement this year, but a fire which partially consumed our city destroyed not only my own cabinet, which I have been twenty-five years gathering, but like those I had prepared for the government, for the Revenue Department, and a large number of samples which I gathered in Europe for this very purpose. Prof. Henry has gathered one hundred and six races of sheep in Europe, Asia and Africa, recognizes forty as the result of the influence of soil and climate.

THE completion of the Nesquehoning tunnel, near Mauch Chunk, admitting the cars of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad through a mountain into the valley of Panther creek from where the tunnels and drifts of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company diverge into the sides of the neighboring anthracite mountains, has put an end to one of the most picturesque engineering whilk this country has produced. The coal will now be shipped through the tunnel instead of over the gravity roads heretofore in use, which, by means of planes and heavy grades, traversed some twenty-five miles of territory, over mountain top and through valley and gap, was the most romantic and interesting railroad journey in this country. This was the first railway of any importance built in this country—a three-foot gauge—the locomotive not having come on it. It was here that the first reciprocative-incline railways in the country were constructed, and in short, where the coal discoveries were first made, and from whence the first shipments of coal took place.

A REMARKABLE discovery has recently been made by Professor O. C. Marsh in the upper cretaceous shale of Kansas, from which it appears that the long suspected link between birds and reptiles has come to light. The skeleton of a bird was first found, which was about the size of a pigeon, and had the remarkable characteristic of a bird-skeleton with biconcave vertebrae, belonging only to reptiles. On subsequently removing the surrounding shale the skull and portions of both jaws were brought to light, bearing undoubted reptilian characteristics. No other portions of the skeleton entirely avian in type. That all the parts belonged to the same individual is unquestionable, thus furnishing the Darwinians another proof of their theory. The bird was plainly carnivorous, and is the only one, thus far found, exhibiting these double characters of bird and reptile.

NEW JERSEY stock-raisers have lately suffered much in reputation and pocket, on account of the transmission to the New York and other Eastern markets of Southern cattle afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia, after a season of feeding in New Jersey. The State Agricultural Society, determined to put a stop to this dangerous importation, has memorialized the Legislature to appoint a committee to ascertain the limits within which the disease has been propagated through the agency of Southern cattle. Their attention has since been called to the fact that ample powers exist under present laws to enable the proper authorities to put a stop to further bringing in of diseased stock.

A SEALED bottle was picked up the other day in Grant's Pass, on the Alabama coast, which when opened proved to contain a memorandum dated off the coast of Alaska, June 29, 1870, on board the ship James, and in the Russian language, announcing that the ship had foundered and was broken in pieces. This bottle must have drifted through the North and South Pacific Oceans, doubled Cape Horn, and in its voyage through the Atlantic fallen in with the great equatorial current and been swept by it into the Caribbean Sea, where the Gulf Stream caught it and carried it round the mouth of the Gulf, landing it, after its voyage of two and a half years, in the Pass, where it was found. It was a long journey for a bottle to take without getting its neck broke.

THE most practical and satisfactory suggestion made, in response to the offer, by the Paris Academy of Science, of a prize of 20,000 francs for some simple and positive sign of death, is mentioned in a late number of Virchow's *Archiv*. It depends upon the fact that no matter how profound the syncope or how deathlike the person may appear, if the circulation continues, however feebly, life is not extinct. All that is necessary, therefore, is to tie a string firmly around the finger of the supposed corpse; if the blood circulate in the least, the whole finger, from the string to the tip, will swell and generally turn a bluish-red. This test is exceedingly simple and conclusive.

ONE of the neatest of confidence games has originated among the guileless people of Vermont. A well dressed young man stops at a hotel and in a day or two is on good terms with everybody about. Then a charming young lady appears unattended and creates a flutter. The well dressed young man talks of her with enthusiasm, and bets liberally that he will make an offer of marriage to the charming young lady and wed her out of hand if she accepts. 'Tis done. The bet is won and the bride and bridegroom are gone, when it leaks out that the precious pair had been already married a year or more, and will probably take the same method of raising money in the next county.

The soldiers' colony formed in Wilkesbarre, a few weeks since, now numbers 120 members. They expect to be ready to emigrate about the 15th of April.

STATE NEWS.

A young man named Eliphalet Stevens, was killed a few days ago, by the explosion of a steam boiler, in Bradford county.

John Conrad, a gushing youth of Hamtown, Luzerne county, cut his throat, a few days since, because his father refused him permission to attend a ball. He is badly wounded, but may recover.

The Easton *Sentinel* says: The new Weikel iron mine, on lands of Mr. Bittenbender, near Hensingersville, Lehigh county, contains enough ore to supply half a dozen furnaces for the next fifty years. So says a competent judge. The vein is about eighteen feet thick, and comes up to within three to six feet of the top of the ground. The ore can be taken out very easily and cheaply—at an expense, it is said, of not over $1 per ton.

The Nicholson (Wyoming county) *Examiner* has given up the ghost, after two short years of journalistic life.

Michael Murray, a carpenter, fell down Tyne shaft, back of Hyde Park, Luzerne county, a distance of two hundred feet, and was instantly killed.

Since the destructive fire in that place on Tuesday morning, the people of Brownsville are thoroughly aroused to the necessity of providing apparatus for the extinguishment of conflagrations. A few buckets of water applied when the flames were first discovered would have saved much property, but none could be had until too late.

A lot has been purchased upon which to erect the new gas works in Brownsville.

A telegraph line is to be built in the spring between Waynesburg and Cameron, W. Va.

A little son of Margaret Hathaway, of Wayne township, Greene county, aged nearly three years, fell into a kettle of hot water the 13th inst., scalding him to death.

Two of the boys injured by the explosion of fire-damp in a mine at Scranton, a few days ago, have since died.

Janetta Davidson, aged fifteen years, was run over by a locomotive in Scranton, on the 4th, and died within an hour after the accident.

A son of Patrick Reagan, about twelve year of age, while going to his work quite early on Monday morning, in Scranton, got his hands with the cold and laid down in the street, and when found he was nearly frozen to death.

The Rev. John W. Nevin, D. D., of Lancaster, was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain by the students of Franklin and Marshall College (of which he is President), on Thursday last, on the anniversary of his seventieth birthday. The members of the Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States, then in session at Lancaster, were present by invitation.

A young man of West Whiteland township, Chester county, because his mother took a circular from where he had placed it, struck her in the eye with and made a demonstration upon his father with an axe.

John Royer, Esq., of Phœnixville, one of the originators of the *Phœnix*, is said to be the oldest printer in the State. He was eighty years of age on the 22d inst. He served an apprenticeship to the business at the Norristown *Register* and Montgomery *Gazette*, in 1812 and still enjoys good health, and frequently does a day's work at the case.

Six or seven deaths from what is supposed to be spotted fever have occurred in Pottstown within the past few days.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* says: At the residence of his son-in-law, in Nelsonville, about five miles from Keating, on the 6th inst., Mr. A. Moss Beech died at the remarkable age of one hundred and six years, one months and fifteen days. Mr. B. was the oldest inhabitant, and among the first settlers on the Sinnemahoning creek; was familiar with the early Indian depredations of the West Branch valley; was twice wounded by them, and delighted to bare his body to exhibit the scars which he carried to his final resting place. He was of great strength and unusual ruggedness. Breathing the purest air, and drinking from the clear mountain streams, however, he scarcely knew what it was to be sick until he was well preserved. He only been within a comparatively short time that he began to exhibit the unwelcome symptoms of decay, and since which he seldom complained of pain. He has now remain for any considerable time from his home. For some months past he has suffered much, and presented unmistakable evidences of failing health, and on the morning of the day referred to, he fell before the stroke of the destroyer. Many of the huntsmen and fishermen of the towns along the river were accustomed to call and have often regaled and refreshed themselves beneath his roof in their tiresome travels, and will, on returning to their sports in coming seasons, miss his cheerful hospitality and the accustomed welcome of his humble habitation. He leaves a numerous relationship to recall his many virtues and mourn the vacancy occasioned by his decease.

Marshall Coburn, of Center county, offers to wager $100 to $1,000 that he can beat any man in the State peeling logs.

The Rev. Gregory Bowers, O. S. B., late pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Johnstown, died at St. Vincent's Abbey, Westmoreland county, on the 19th inst.

The Huntingdon *Journal* says: A foul murder was committed at Williamsburg, Blair county, on last Friday night, under the following circumstances: Daniel Emhiser and Estep were employees of the Williamsburg Manufacturing Company, and the former and his brother were discharged therefrom. Emhiser concluded that Estep was instrumental in securing their discharge, and filling himself with liquor, he made an attack upon him. Estep fled from him and secreted himself in the store stated, at the works of the company, and crouched his skull so that he died in a few hours afterwards. Emhiser was arrested and sent to Hollidaysburg jail, where he now is confined. Estep was an inoffensive man and a good citizen. He leaves, in destitute circumstances, a wife and five children.

We learn, says the Clearfield *Raftman's Journal*, that on Thursday, February 6th, Mr. James Lingle, of Goshen township, while at shawsville, met three or four men who had been employed by him to do some carpenter work on it. It was here that the first reciprocative-incline railways in the country were constructed, and in short, where the coal discoveries were first made, and from whence the first shipments of coal took place.

A REMARKABLE discovery has recently been made by Professor O. C. Marsh in the upper cretaceous shale of Kansas, from which it appears that the long suspected link between birds and reptiles has come to light. The skeleton of a bird was first found, which was about the size of a pigeon, and had the remarkable characteristic of a bird-skeleton with biconcave vertebrae, belonging only to reptiles. On subsequently removing the surrounding shale the skull and portions of both jaws were brought to light, bearing undoubted reptilian characteristics. No other portions of the skeleton entirely avian in type. That all the parts belonged to the same individual is unquestionable, thus furnishing the Darwinians another proof of their theory. The bird was plainly carnivorous, and is the only one, thus far found, exhibiting these double characters of bird and reptile.

NEW JERSEY stock-raisers have lately suffered much in reputation and pocket, on account of the transmission to the New York and other Eastern markets of Southern cattle afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia, after a season of feeding in New Jersey. The State Agricultural Society, determined to put a stop to this dangerous importation, has memorialized the Legislature to appoint a committee to ascertain the limits within which the disease has been propagated through the agency of Southern cattle. Their attention has since been called to the fact that ample powers exist under present laws to enable the proper authorities to put a stop to further bringing in of diseased stock.

A SEALED bottle was picked up the other day in Grant's Pass, on the Alabama coast, which when opened proved to contain a memorandum dated off the coast of Alaska, June 29, 1870, on board the ship James, and in the Russian language, announcing that the ship had foundered and was broken in pieces. This bottle must have drifted through the North and South Pacific Oceans, doubled Cape Horn, and in its voyage through the Atlantic fallen in with the great equatorial current and been swept by it into the Caribbean Sea, where the Gulf Stream caught it and carried it round the mouth of the Gulf, landing it, after its voyage of two and a half years, in the Pass, where it was found. It was a long journey for a bottle to take without getting its neck broke.

THE most practical and satisfactory suggestion made, in response to the offer, by the Paris Academy of Science, of a prize of 20,000 francs for some simple and positive sign of death, is mentioned in a late number of Virchow's *Archiv*. It depends upon the fact that no matter how profound the syncope or how deathlike the person may appear, if the circulation continues, however feebly, life is not extinct. All that is necessary, therefore, is to tie a string firmly around the finger of the supposed corpse; if the blood circulate in the least, the whole finger, from the string to the tip, will swell and generally turn a bluish-red. This test is exceedingly simple and conclusive.

ONE of the neatest of confidence games has originated among the guileless people of Vermont. A well dressed young man stops at a hotel and in a day or two is on good terms with everybody about. Then a charming young lady appears unattended and creates a flutter. The well dressed young man talks of her with enthusiasm, and bets liberally that he will make an offer of marriage to the charming young lady and wed her out of hand if she accepts. 'Tis done. The bet is won and the bride and bridegroom are gone, when it leaks out that the precious pair had been already married a year or more, and will probably take the same method of raising money in the next county.

The soldiers' colony formed in Wilkesbarre, a few weeks since, now numbers 120 members. They expect to be ready to emigrate about the 15th of April.

A big mad dog was killed in Butler township Adams county last week.

Oil City has a new daily paper, called the *Evening Star*.

A boy seven years old arrived in Harrisburg, the other day, from Northern Texas, having traveled the entire distance by himself. His mother had died, and his father wanted to place him with some friends, but could no come with him, so he purchased a through ticket, pinned it to the lapel of his coat, and started him on his long journey. The various conductors took a great interest in him, and when at last he reached home and the door was thrown open to the next one. He arrived safe and sound, and said he had a jolly time.

The Warren *Mail* has donned a new dress which makes a great improvement in its appearance. The *Mail* is a first rate local paper.

The school fund of Mercer county was increased to the amount of $570 by fines and liquor dealers at the last term of court. Five dealers footed the bill, all pleading guilty, and each paying $100 or over.

There is every prospect that car works will be built at Mechanicsburg. The citizens of the place are disposed to deal liberally with the projectors of the enterprise, who are at present located in Wilmington, Del.

Mr. David Gamble, of Raccoon township, Beaver county, has a cow which gave birth to three calves, one day last week.

Rev. J. L. Fulton, of Mill Creek church, Greene township, Beaver county, has received a call to the Broadway street, Baltimore, Presbyterian church.

The Ebensburg *Herald*, without consulting that gentleman, names Hon. Samuel Henry as a suitable person for the Republicans to nominate for Governor next fall.

A Center county woman has churned two hundred and seventy-two pounds of butter, from the milk of one cow, in a period of nine and a half months.

Cambria county having voted for license, a petition is being circulated in Wilmore borough, and will be presented at the next court, seeking that no license be granted in that borough. It is said that nearly everybody has signed it.

During 1872, according to the report of Health Officer Addicks, of Philadelphia, there were in that city 6,496 marriages, the largest number in any one month being in October, 658, and the smallest in March, 424. Of births there were 20,072, 10,557 males and 9,521 females; 177 pairs of twins, and three sets of triplets. The number of deaths reported as occurred in December, 1,988; the least in April, 1,440. Of deaths there 20,544, or a ratio of 1 in 37.23 of the population, computing it at 765,000. An act of Assembly had been passed reported in one month was 3,243, in July, and the least 908, in November. The total number of births from July 1, 1860, to December 31, 1872, was 261,033; of marriages, 77,125; of deaths, 200,948.

Ann Margaret Shinn, late of Norfolk, Va., recently deceased, bequeathed her whole property, after the payment of her debts, to the trustees of the Philadelphia Eye and Ear Infirmary, for the purpose of establishing a ward to be known as the "Shinn Ward." The infirmary will receive about $10,000 by the bequest.

At Parkersburg, the West Chester *Local News* says, the rolling mill is being pushed rapidly towards completion. The furnaces are completed, the engines and boilers in position, and the rolls, with an immense amount of other machinery, have put in an appearance.

The receipts from internal revenue in the Twenty-first District—Fayette, Westmoreland and Indiana counties—for the month of January, were $50,736 44, the amount spirits paid $45,173 68, on 1,382 barrels.

An Irishman in Williamsport visited a marble-yard in that city, and ordered a tombstone for his wife's grave, leaving full directions as to inscription. The work was done at the time agreed upon, but Patrick did not call for it. After waiting for several months, the marble-cutter sent a notice to the bereaved husband, requesting him to call. He did so, inspected the stone, and asked how much it would cost to have the name erased. The price was named, he paid it, and explained that his wife was alive and well, and ordered the stone while drunk. Patrick will now sell that tombstone "at a great sacrifice."

John Hanna, the ruffian who committed an outrage on the person of Miss Eleanor Mathers, an aged lady living near Mercer, a couple of weeks ago, was convicted and sentenced to twelve years in the penit.-entiary.

The Clarion paper are a good deal worried over the proposition for the removal of the county seat to Sligo. The movement must have some strength.

The editor of the Oxford *Press* has received from a friend a copy of the *Pennsylvania Packet*, April 9th, 1771.

Mr. Oliver Pier, of Corry, is a "born hunter," although old age and total blindness prevent his following the occupation. He killed his first deer when but thirteen years old, and during the sixty years since then has brought down, according to a carefully kept record, 5,332. Often he has killed as many as six in one day's hunting, and during some winters the record shows that from sixty to seventy of the nimble-footed creatures succumbed to his trusty rifle. Mr. Pier has in his time killed a large number of bears, wolves and other wild animals. He slew twelve bears in one year, and received $200 bounty for wolf scalps taken during the same time.

Erie topers must be reforming. The *Dispatch* states that a drunken man is rarely seen on the streets of that city.

It is stated that Hon. William H. Short, member of the Legislature from Warren county, is lying very ill with small-pox at his residence in Youngsville.

It is reported that the wife of a lumberman, of Williamsport, has fallen heir to a fortune in England of $1,000,000.

A ghost is reported as having made its appearance in Muncy in the shape of a very beautiful young lady, who goes from house to house, never speaking to any one and only murmuring, "I cannot find it—I cannot find it."

A young lady in Harrisburg, the other day, having sharpened a pencil to a long, fine point, placed it in her mouth, with the point inside, and then practiced on the piano. While subsequently in the act of closing the case she did stuff struck the end of the pencil, driving the point deep into the roof of the mouth, breaking it off and leaving it and a portion of the wood of the pencil in the mouth. A physician experienced great difficulty in extracting it.

The Clinton *Democrat* says: Notwithstanding the severity of the winter, rendering log jobbing almost an impossibility, and in fact entirely abating the work in many places, the Emery Bros. have continued their work successfully, much to their credit and the satisfaction of those who are depending upon them for logs. We have been informed by responsible authority that upon their contracts in Elk, Cameron and Clinton counties, more than fifty million feet of logs have been put into the water ready to come down with the spring flood, and in order to retain their men for driving purposes they are now putting in square timber, shingles and hemlock for bill stuff.

From a copy of the annual catalogue of the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, now before us, we learn that there are in the senior class, 18; junior, 24; sophomores, 18; freshmen, 18; irregular, 4. There are in the library of the institution 18,760 volumes. Few colleges enjoy greater prosperity than this.

J. K. P. Harmony has been missing from Chambersburg since August 1, 1871. His whereabouts is unknown. Any information sent to John Harmony, Chambersburg, Pa., will be thankfully received.

Messrs. C. O. Ziegenfuss and F. P. Sellers have purchased the Bethlehem *Weekly Times*, and will hereafter publish it under the title of the *Weekly Standard*.

Catarahal fever is very prevalent in Masontown, Fayette county, and in two cases has proved fatal.

A bed of iron ore has been discovered in the neighborhood of Corry.

Clarksville, Mercer county, has the most accommodating justice of the peace in the State. He is ready to marry anxious candidates for matrimony on the shortest notice, and in the strangest places. His last exploit in this connection was lately. Last Sunday, a week ago, a Miss Fitch, and a gentleman, Mr. McKnight, both of Hartford, Trumbull county, Ohio, taking a drive, in some way wandered to the wondrous little village of Clarksville. They inquired for a "Squire," and when he was introduced to them they made known their delicate errand. His Honor, after momentary hesitation and blushes. They started for our legal gentleman's residence. A smart rain began to fall. The covered bridge over the old canal had to be passed, and as Tom caught sight of its shelter, a new idea made his eyes twinkle. Turning to the impatient couple, he remarked that he "guessed they had better stop in the bridge out of the awful rain. They could sit in the carriage, and he could do it just as well there as elsewhere." The amorous ones agreed to this, and there, in the old bridge and in the dusk of evening, under the pattering rain, amid a group of curious ones who all knew the tricks of the old joker, these two were pronounced husband and wife. In all the records of strange marriages in strange places, this one must stand without a parallel.

The late Jesse George, of Philadelphia, left an estate valued at about $400,000, the greater part of which is to be divided among public institutions.

The peach-crop in Bucks county, it is said, has been badly injured, if not wholly destroyed, by the severe cold.

In referring to the lack of fire-extinguishing apparatus in Monongahela City, yesterday, Brownsville was inadvertently named instead of the former place. No fire has occurred in Brownsville recently.

Gen. Jesse C. Horton, an influential citizen of Northumberland county, and a prominent Democratic politican in his day, died last week, in the 76th year of his age.

An Emaus hotel keeper, according to order, prepared supper for a sleighing party of 15, and after the supper was dispatched, the guests discovered that there was not enough money in the party to pay damages. So the host locked up their horses until the needful was raised.

Several prominent Massachusetts officers in the late war are taking measures to secure an appropriation from the State towards erecting a monument to the late General Meade on the field of Gettysburg.

A Berks county butcher lost his wallet, containing a considerable sum of money, the other day, and had it restored in a curious manner A farmer's dog was discovered drawing a quee looking object, which, on examination, was found to be the lost wallet. The grease on it had misled the dog, and caused the restoration of the property to its rightful owner.

Judge Junkin, of the Juniata district, recommends the building of a